The New-York Times.

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THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA

Lee's Whole Force Reported on This Side of the Rapidan.

Reinforcements from Longstreet's Corps.

The Winter Quarters of the Army of the Potomac.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Rumors from the front to-night are to the effect that Lee's whole army is on this side of the Rapidan.

It is also believed that he has been reinforced by a portion of Longstreet's corps from East Tennessee.

On yesterday evening two empty trains were dispatched to the front, for the purpose, it is supposed, of bringing back the surplus baggage of our army.

The impression begins to prevail here, notwithstanding most strident denials, that the Army of the Potomac will go into Winter quarters on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some distance this side of the Rappahannock.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamship Evening Star.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans, and Havana, Nov. 29, arrived at this period an early hour yesterday morning.

We are indebted to Purser Wm. H. Finch, for the prompt delivery of our packages and dispatches.

The news is generally unimportant. There are no direct advices from Gen. BANKS' Expedition.

On the 24th inst. Gen. Lee, with 200 cavalry and a section of artillery, attacked the Fourth Texas and Second Louisiana (rebel) cavalry, and drove them from Camp Pratt to within four miles of Vermilion Bayou. At this point the Second and Third Illinois cavalry made a gallant sabre charge and broke the ranks of the enemy in a moment, and captured one commissioned officer and 60 privates, mostly from the Fourth Texas. As many arms and horses were captured. Eight of the rebels were killed and a large number wounded.

Two days previously Gen. Lee surprised a camp of rebels about 30 miles from New Iberia, and captured six officers and 25 men, and a large number of horses and arms belonging to the First Louisiana Mounted Rangers. Two rebels were killed. We met with no loss.

Lieut. John BAKER, Company F, Second Rhode Island cavalry, had been dismissed from the service and sentenced to hard labor, with ball and chain, at Ship Island, for one year, for having black mail on a planter while doing scouting duty. Sergt. FRENCH, of the same regiment, was sentenced to six months of the same punishment for the same offence.

A soldier, named John LEMIN, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York, was sentenced to thirteen years' hard labor with ball and chain, at Ship Island, for desertion.

Great Advent of Northerners—Crowded Seats of the Vessels—The Evening Star—The Texan Campaign—Events at Port Hudson—Grand Review of Colored Troops and Presentation of Colors—News from the Front.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.

GREAT ADVENT OF NORTHERNERS.

The idea which seems to have hitherto prevailed in the North, that New-Orleans was nothing more than a miasmatic swamp, in which Northerners had nothing to do but make money, then lay down and die of yellow fever, is evidently fast wearing away. So many people have come here from the North during the past year, and, not only lived but lived delightfully and healthfully, that they have made up their minds to have their families share the dangers with them. In short, from being one of the most deserted and shunned places in the world, New-Orleans is fast becoming one of the most fashionable wintering-places of the continent.

You would be surprised to see the crowds which each vessel, arriving from here from New-York, brings with it. The bustle and excitement can be compared to nothing I ever experienced, except during the California excitement from '49 to '51; and those who have witnessed the departure of one of our first-class vessels from New-York, assure me that it almost exceeds the frenzy of those days.

THE TEXAS CAMPAIGN.

Strange to say, New-Orleans which might be expected to be the focus of army news occurring in this latitude, is about the last place to obtain it; so strict are the measures which have been taken for withholding all information concerning the operations of Gen. BANKS. For the first time, our local papers this day received permission to publish a short account of the capture of Brownsville and of Corpus Christi, or even of the landing of our troops at the mouth of the *Rio Grande*; although full accounts have come back to us from the New-York, Chicago and Cincinnati papers, respecting all those operations.

This rigid suppression of all intelligence respecting the movements of our gallant Commander is not very encouraging for newsmongers; but we bear it patiently when we hear such good accounts of its practical results. Never before were the enemy so completely mystified as to our intentions, and the arrival of Gen. BANKS on the TEXAS COAST was a complete surprise; the rebels having concentrated all their troops elsewhere, expecting us to advance from Western Louisiana. So far, it would seem, as if the "success" which attends all that Gen. BANKS undertakes, no matter how small the means at his disposal, is going to reward him again this time. If he succeeds in Texas as he did at Port Hudson, no military reputation in the country will stand higher than his; and no man will have doubt more stunning and irretrievable blows to this rebellion.

There is a rumor that the General, who is almost ubiquitous in his movements, will be here in a few days to look into local matters, and immediately return. His appearance among us will be cheering to the public, and must be hoped for by those interested and desirous to hire, whom duty compelled him to leave so abruptly. I think I mentioned to you that Mrs. BANKS and her three children arrived here one morning, several weeks ago, and that on the afternoon of the very same day the General was on board, and off to the field of action! So hard a trial to a man who had been through long and arduous campaigns, and not seen his family for nearly a year, seldom occurs; but such is military life!

EVENTS AT PORT HUDSON.

The news from Port Hudson is interesting, though not of equal importance. A grand review of the whole *Corps d'Afrique* and taken place, and is described, by those who witnessed it, as a magnificent affair. Gen. WELLING was in command of the entire corps, assisted by Gen. WEITZEL, Gen. THOMAS, and they corps and division commanders, Gen. AUGUSTA and Gen. WEITZEL, who all expressed themselves highly delighted with the efficiency of the men, as these stalwart black warriors went through their evolutions or piped arms, with their long lines of glistening bayonets, firm as granite rocks, each soldier feeling proud of the occasion and of himself.

Col. CYRUS W. HAMLIN, son of the Vice-President, commanded the First Division, and Col. JONES commanded the Second. The First brigade was commanded by Col. JAMES C. CLARK, formerly in the Army of the Potomac, as Chief of Gen. SEDGWICK's Staff. The Second brigade was commanded by Col. DUDLEY.

The colored troops are described as wonderfully advanced in drill, considering how much time they have to devote to the construction of fortifications. There is nothing they are more anxious for than to be marched against the enemy. There is not to be found, in our whole army, a more true, loyal and devoted set of men; and the most experienced officers declare that there is nothing whatever to prevent their becoming, with time and situation, equal to any regiment we can put in the field. They have every element of true soldiers—courage, docility, physical strength and endurance, aptitude for drill, and—most important of all—natural love of order, obedience and subordination to superior officers.

Let no man venture to sneer at this vast power which President LINCOLN has, by the sheer necessities of war, called into life for the defence of the nation. The matter has already gone too far for that; and we let this Department have better reason to know all about it than perhaps anywhere else. Over thirty full regiments are already organized; and when Gen. BANKS grasps Texas—as he will, beyond all doubt—we shall have no difficulty whatever in raising thirty more! This is not a fact to be argued down, or laughed out of existence. The President never struck so vital a blow at this rebellion as when he authorized the organization of these colored soldiers.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

The staff of colors presented by distinguished citizens of New-York to Col. CLARK's Seventh regiment of this corps—and of which I made mention in a former letter—were presented by Rev. Mr. CORWAY, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22. The occasion was honored by the presence of nearly all the officers of the corps, including Gen. AUGUSTA and Gen. WELLING.

The presentation address was read by Rev. Mr. CORWAY, and Col. CLARK replied in a patriotic speech, in which he promised the New-York gentlemen who had sent their noble flags, that before rebel hand should ever disgrace them, every officer and every soldier of the regiment would give up his life.

Gen. AUGUSTA said that these colors, coming from some of the best men of our country, were a token of good. This act demonstrated how determined our citizens are that the foul stain which foreign Powers always named, when they wanted to disgrace us, should pass away, and our banners wave in the future purer and brighter than ever.

Gen. BANKS made a noble speech. He knew the citizens, who sent these flags. They were the peers of any in the land. This expression of their patriotism could not fail to waken in the hearts of the soldiers greater devotion to our cause. In the midst of the opposition with which this movement was met by officials in stations high and low, it has been a cause of which the nation could be proud. Could those gentlemen witness the sight presented on that occasion, they would feel newly encouraged in regard to the triumph of our arms in this desperate conflict.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the guests were invited to the headquarters of the regiment, where Col. CLARK entertained them with some of the good things to eat and drink, and crowned the proceedings with a marriage ceremony, which was performed by the Chaplain of the regiment, in the presence of the guests.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

We have but little news from the front, but that little is all in our favor. It appears that Gen. A. L. LEE, Chief of Cavalry of the Department, with a force of 200 lancers, and a section of artillery, attacked the Fourth Texas and Second Louisiana (rebel) cavalry and drove them from Camp Pratt to within a few miles of Vermilion Bayou. At this point, the Second Illinois and Third Illinois cavalry made a brilliant sabre charge, and broke the ranks of the enemy in a moment. Gen. LEE pursued the enemy in hot haste across Vermilion Bayou, capturing one commissioned officer and sixty-nine privates, mostly from the Fourth Texas. As many horses and arms were captured. Eight rebels were killed, and a large number wounded, mostly with sabre cuts.

This is the third time, within ten days, that Gen. LEE has surprised and routed the enemy on the Teche. He has captured nearly 400 prisoners, and an equal number of horses, equipments and arms.

NEMO.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Late News from Japan—Another Murder—Continued Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The plan of pumping out the sunken *Acapulco* containing the iron monitor, has been abandoned. Proposals are advertised for to raise the ship, and others stands to give bonds for $500,000. A company of wealthy men are forming to contract for the job.

A fleet of ocean vessels has just arrived, including the *Thatcher Magoun*, Dunbar, from New-York; *Celestial Empire*, Pierce, from New-York; *Logan*, March, from New-York; British ship *Rescue*, Theiland, from Liverpool, and French bark *Hermon*, Del Garde, from Bordeaux.

Sailed, *Industry*, LIZERIE, for Liverpool, and *David Crockett*, Brazess, for Liverpool.

Honolulu dates are to Nov. 12. Arrived there Oct. 16, *Endeavor*, from Boston; Oct. 31, *Herald of the Morning*, from San Francisco.

The steamer *Sonora* has arrived from Victoria and Portland, with $160,000 in treasure from the former place, and $215,000 from the latter.

Shanghai dates are to Oct. 10. Cold weather had setin. A portion of BURGEVINE's foreign officers had deserted the rebels, and reached Shanghai under the protection of the foreign Consuls. It is reported that BURGEVINE himself wished to return, but was hindered by the rebels; and there was a doubtful report that they had killed him.

Kanagawa, Japan, dates are to Nov. 1. Great excitement prevailed there. Another murder had been committed by the Japanese. The body of Second Lieut. CLARKE, of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, was found horribly mutilated. The Consuls had warned foreigners not to leave the city unless in armed bodies. An armed force from the fleet guarded the city night and day.

Twenty-two war vessels of different nationalities were in the harbor. The Japanese authorities denied all knowledge of the murder. The Daimios were terrifying the native merchants and compelling them to leave the town, which paralyzed trade. At Nagasaki also trade was bad.

Mississippi Steamers Fired Into—Price of Cotton.

CAIRO, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The steamers *Fanny* and *Welcome* have arrived from New-Orleans. Both were fired into by cavalry near Waterproof, on their way up, and a watchman on the former was slightly wounded. The *Soldiers* and *Brazil* were also fired into at the same point, and the cook of the latter was severely wounded.

Memphis dates of the 4th report cotton depreciated. There were sales of 140 bales, at 60c.@65c. for Middling.

FROM CHATTANOOGA

Interesting Rebel View of the Late Defeat.

Bragg's Strategy and How It Was Thwarted.

Intercepted Letter from an Officer on Gen. Hardee's Staff.

We have received the following copy of a private letter, written by an officer on Gen. HARDEE's Staff to a friend in Macon, Ga., and captured by our forces at Ringgold, Ga., by a Union officer, to whom we are indebted for it. It presents a most interesting inside rebel view of their late disasters:

RINGGOLD, Ga., Nov. 26, 1863.

The papers have prepared you for the unfortunate issue of yesterday's battle, of which I can now give you but a hurried sketch.

The enemy, instead of sending aid to the relief of BURNSIDE, as I supposed Gen. BRAGG felt convinced of, quietly waited until we were shorn of more than a third of our strength in attempting the East Tennessee expedition, when on Monday they began operations by attacking in tremendous force and carrying by assault the Lookout Valley slope of the mountain. Our force on the Mountain, much inferior in numbers, had to fight their way down to night and united with the balance of the army on Missionary Ridge the following morning.

Owing to our reduced strength, Gen. H. advises falling back until Longstreet and other forces east of East Tennessee could unite, but was determined otherwise. On Monday morning the enemy (who attempted to carry our position on the right, but on each occasion was repulsed with great slaughter; having given a full share of attention to that part of the line he pressed heavily on our centre, (immediately under the command of Gen. AGUSTA, but in HARDEE's corps,) moving against the single line that defended it, in overwhelming force; but as our military and prudently moved their advance line down, another was ready to take their place. With the aid of the fourth, he took the position, ending the fun usual slender.

At this juncture matters looked terrible, and I will never forget the look of anguish written on poor Gen. HARDEE's face. He sent me hurriedly to make some changes in his other divisions position, and to hurry one forward to stop the tide of retreat that was rapidly assuming a dreadful proportion. On returning I found him with a fragment of the broken division, attempting to rally them; a hard task we found it, while the leaden hail of the exultant Yankees showered around us; and it is most remarkable how he or those of his Staff with him escaped so easily. Just before I arrived, Major WEARE had his horse killed under him, and I had found the General but a little while before his horse was wounded. Dr. BARTHOLOW had his leg cut, while HARDEE and myself escaped unhurt.

At the juncture I spoke of, the balance of the staff were off at other points executing various orders. I can not approximate our loss—perhaps from three to four thousand killed, wounded and missing—which I fear means too plainly, desertion. Of artillery our loss is heavy. HARDEE's corps lost twelve pieces and BRECKINRIDGE's twenty-six. I cannot tell when or where the next battle will be fought. I am not sure that the enemy will come out as far as Dalton, where, I think a stand will be made."

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Burnside Relief Expedition—Bench of Breckinridge Confirmed.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

The expedition to relieve BURNSIDE is under SHERMAN. It has no doubt arrived.

A heavy force here, and on Lookout Mountain is preparing for the Winter defence of this place. The work on the railroad to Bridgeport is progressing. The bridge at Running Water is going up rapidly, and when completed the road will be in a fine condition. Bridge builders from the North have arrived.

BRECKINRIDGE's defeat is confirmed.

The rebels in the hospitals doing well. There are a few cases of small-pox. They are visited daily by secesh women.

About two hundred Federal wounded have died in the hospital.

The Fighting in Georgia—The Rebels Still Running—Negroes and Women in their Ranks—Where Bragg is—Prisoner's Talk—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.

The rebels, after burning their stores at Chickamauga Station, continued their march southward. At every mile they left deserters, and the road was strewn with guns, haversacks, and blankets, which they could not carry. It was supposed that as they were going tolerably far South, they would not need their blankets. It is certain they went in great haste. Their march was very different from that of this army when it fell back from Chickamauga.

Indications of defeat and demoralization are to be seen on every foot of the road gone over by BRAGG in his retreat. Night before last a portion of WILDER's command captured and destroyed a rebel wagon train, some fifteen miles up the river. We saw a member of the Fourth cavalry, and he states that this part of Tennessee is about cleared of rebels. Gen. COOK is operating with his command, and is cleaning things up nicely after the late battle.

THE FIGHTING IN FRONT.

Day before yesterday SHERMAN had a rather lively fight with BRAGG's rear guard. The rebels fought desperately, and the loss was heavy on both sides. The fight continued a couple of hours, and our troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry. The rebels finally fell back, leaving the field in our possession. Several Illinois regiments suffered severely. It seems to be the lot of SHERMAN's men to sustain the heaviest loss in the fighting around Chattanooga. They went through the Vicksburgh campaign with but little loss to many of their regiments, and now in Tennessee they have come into the bloodiest of the fray. But their bravery is not to be questioned nor their valor doubted.

On the night Hooker fought part of the day yesterday, near Ringgold. The fighting was principally with musketry, as the artillery had not come up. The divisions of Gens. GRANT and GORDAMAN were both engaged, and punished the enemy severely, losing heavily.

But this army started out to win, and we have nothing but victories to chronicle. The rebels fell back from Ringgold, and our forces now hold it. From here there will not likely be any further advance, as the railroad will be repaired, and our "cracker-line" established, before much more fighting can come off. Several negroes have been killed, while fighting in the rebel ranks. They were servants of the officers, and volunteered for the occasion. One stalwart fellow was hyin in the ditch fort on the Ridge, still clinging to his old musket.

At the fight yesterday, at Ringgold, several of the "fair sex" were in the ranks of the enemy. They conducted themselves with a great deal of courage, and out of respect to the ladies, we make no reflections on their taste in entering the ranks with negroes and greasy greybacks. But the narrowing lines of Rebeldom need every gap fill the earth above, or in the caverns under it.

HOOKER took some five hundred prisoners, which came into town last night. It is reported that BUCKNER and Staff, as well as eight hundred prisoners, were taken by SHERMAN. The events of the past week have covered with glory the victorious soldiers of this army. Not well fed or clothed, they went to the battle-field, as to a day's recreation. Filled with true patriotism, they sought the hold of glory, with the utmost order. Death came to many, others lost a limb and will go maimed through life, yet no one regretted his fate, and was only sorry he had not another life to give to help to save his country.

THE PRISONERS

are well fed and clothed, that is, have plenty of clothes, each as they are. Much haversacks were also filled with food, which they had taken from rebels to them. Some of them were insolent, while the majority, like true soldiers, remember the usages of war, and talk in a proper manner. They are well treated—in fact, too well, when we consider the way our own prisoners are suffering in Richmond. We have in the railroad depot and jail over 4,000, among whom are eight Colonels, Sixteen Lieutenant-Colonels, and an innumerable lot of other officers. Several chaplains are among the number, and cursed their time thoroughly concerning their treatment at our Government. They will have full and ample justice, I have no doubt. We believe our troops are much more humane to the rebels than they deserve, and that the war feeling of the Union army can much more readily forgive than those of the rebels.

The prisoners express the Union men, while the rebels are inquisitive in their desires for situation. Among the prisoners are Generals Adjutant-General, and his son Cannon. The latter is a fine of intelligent young fellow, of about twenty years of age. He is on his father's Staff, and was taken near Rossville by HAZEN's men yesterday morning. The lad he saw of his father was on the day of the fight when he sent him with a dispatch to Rossville. He knew nothing of the flight or fatality of the report that he was killed. Of the battle he knew nothing except that their generals laughed at the idea of our compelling them to leave Missionary Ridge.

BRAGG'S WHEREABOUTS.

The few rebel army of Tennessee is gathered like leaves before the Winter's blast. The power of it is in Tuskaloosa, or on their way to the South. Northern Alabama, the Yankees. Another portion is with Longstreet, after Burnside, while the principal part is on the road to Rome, in Georgia. There is no doubt but that it will stop, if not sooner, when it reached the latter place. As soon as arrangements can be made for transportation, GRANT will be after them. Where will they then? Yes will be the next question. A step more to make somewhere between there and the Gulf of Mexico. Chivalrous Confederacy, thy bounds are narrowing! Soon, but a narrow strip of the Northern states from our Government will be left you, in which to rest your filthy legions.

TRUTH.

Some of the more intelligent prisoners are returning to reason, and to-day we heard an officer asking to what terms the Federals would willing to take the South back. He said they were tired of the war, and that nothing but their hatred of the Yankees and rejoicing against them, led them to hold out as long as they had. He was satisfied that if the death was endorsed in January in the North that the days of the Confederacy were numbered. They must then choose between annihilation and extermination. The intelligent men of the South feel this, and know that the strongest power of the North has not yet been exerted. Several of them spoke of the

NORTHERN ELECTIONS,

and the way they had been deceived.

They were greatly astonished when we said that the State of Ohio had given a majority of 100,000 against VALLANDIGHAM. It was not that they had been led to believe from some of the Northern papers and the other sources of information they had. Their hopes of cessation at the North, as well as foreign intervention, have waned, and they think the prospect of settlement seems to be poor indeed. These things are as strange as nonsense to every thinking mind, and the truth is beyond credit.

The quiet now reigning

IN CHATTANOOGA

is more unbroken than before the fighting. The batteries on Lookout no longer daily salute us, nor disturb the nerves with shells bursting in the air. Our own guns in the forts have nothing to do, and preserve a sullen silence. Signal lights on every hill no more are to be seen, with flag by day and burning light by night between earth and sky. Bread has become plentier, and a limited supply of sutler's stores has been received. The reportorial fraternity are discussing—going North to get something to eat and drink.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Trial of Guerry for the Murder of Gen. McCook.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.

The evidence for the prosecution of the case of GUERRY, the guerrilla, who murdered Gen. McCOOK, CLOSED to-day before the Military Commission, of which Col. JOHN F. MILLER, of the Twenty-sixth Indiana, is President. The Court granted a continuance of the case until the 12th, to enable GUERRY to procure a witness among the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. Capt. HENRY BROOK is the chief witness, having been present at the murder. GUERRY pleed not guilty, but from the Court admitted having shot Gen. McCOOK while endeavoring to escape from rebel service. It will be difficult to convince the Court, that GUERRY was acting as a soldier at the time, for the rebel papers, detailing the murder, spoke of it as such, and spoke of him as a partisan ranger.

Prisoners are arriving by every train from Bridgeport. Six hundred and eighty arrived this morning, and among them the son of the rebel Gen. John C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Supplies are going forward. The rebel sympathizers here are making desperate efforts to prevent their property from being seized for Government use.

Our wounded have not commenced to arrive yet. No news from the front.

From Arkansas—Rapid Increase of Loyal Sentiment.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Democrat* of the 24th ult. says:

A successful scout, under Col. CALDWELL, has just returned to Benton from the mountain counties west of Arkadelphia. Several hundred Union men came into our lines with Col. CALDWELL.

A large Union meeting was held at Little Rock on the 21st. The Union men are working hard for the restoration of rights under the old Government, and people from the country are daily coming in, taking the oath of allegiance, enrolling themselves into companies for home defence and recruiting for the United States service. They are also quite active in various parts of the State.

The Unconditional Unionists, representing twenty counties in Western Arkansas, held a Convention at Fort Smith Oct. 26, at which patriotic speeches were made and resolutions passed, and Col. JOHNSON, of the First Arkansas infantry, was nominated to represent that district in the next National Congress. The election occurred on the 23d of November, and Col. JOHNSON was elected. The Convention also voted that Arkansas be declared a Free State after the war.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 4.

A military commission was organized in Norfolk yesterday for the trial of the guerrilla Major PURCESS, recently captured in Princess Anne County. The officers of the commission are Major FRANK HAGERTY, Judge-Advocate Col. SANFORD, Ninteenth Wisconsin; Col. STEDMAN, Eleventh Connecticut; Col. DRAPER, Second North Carolina colored; Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERS, Twenty-third Massachusetts; Major GRANTMAN, Tenth New-Hampshire. Other guerrillas will be tried before this commission.

Major-Gen. BUTLER and Staff left this morning for Norfolk on the steamer *Greyhound*.

The United States gunboat *Grenade* sailed from Hampton Roads this morning on an important blockade mission.

The Relief of Union Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The United States Christian Commission have forwarded to the Union prisoners in Richmond during the past week 240 packages, consisting mainly of solid food, delicacies for the sick, clothing, reading matter and stationery. They were consigned to Libby Prison, Belle Island, Castle Thunder and the tobacco warehouses. The Commission has received letters from our prisoners asking wledging the receipt of goods sent before. The Commission has also received large contributions from all parts which will be forwarded to our men as long as they can reach them.

THE BURNING OF THE ISAAC NEWTON.

Terrible Scene on the Hudson.

THE KILLED AND SCALDED

PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION OF OTHERS

SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

One of those fearful incidents which so seldom have to be chronicled as occurring on our noble Hudson, happened Saturday night, in which over an hundred lives were jeopardized, a thrill of agony sent through thousands of hearts, and an immense amount of property destroyed. We make brief mention of it preliminary.

The steamer Isaac Newton, for upward of eighteen years a favorite on the Hudson, leaves at Albany, usually at 5 o'clock all that time by one of the most competent, intelligent and popular officers who ever trod a deck—Capt. PECK—left her dock at the foot of Canal-street at 5 o'clock Saturday evening. She had from one hundred to one hundred and fifty passengers—Capt. PECK says about an hundred—and an average load of after-fall freight—that is, not very heavy.

When the steamer was about opposite Fort Washington a terrific explosion occurred, in the upper saloon passengers state, like that of cannon, and in an instant steam enveloped the different decks. Some of the passengers were in the

LOWER SALOON

at supper, and the first intimation they received was the showering down of fire coals upon them, which had been blown from the furnaces by the explosion into and through the ventilator to the lower cabin. On the steam and hands of steam fell the burning coals, and the plates they were eating from were filled with them. A general horror was the result. The steam had rapidly made its way down, and threatened certain death to all. Two men rushed from their unfinished meal, smashed through the forward window, and crawling out, clambered to the upper deck. The others built beneath the hot steam, which did not reach the floor, and crawled to the stairway, making their way up. It is believed that all below were saved.

THE UPPER DECKS.

The explosion, as has before been said, was like that of a cannon, and instantly the steam rushed forth; the night was cold, and above decks it had but little effect. The fright consternation, however, was terrific. About one-third of the passengers were women and children, and the most indescribable terror reigned. The wildest rumors ran from mouth to ear that the boat was sinking, and a scene of heartrending agony occurred. Fortunately there were cool, brave men on board, who checked the frantic women and shamed the cowardly men, and thus saved many who would have recklessly rushed to the guards and thrown themselves overboard. One gentleman from this City was most active in this, and saved thus many lives. But the scene was fearful in the extreme, and required the greatest courage and self-possession to prevent the most fearful results.

In ten minutes after the explosion the entire after ships was in flames. The passengers were, fortunately, nearly all rushed aft. A guardian angel was at hand. The flames spread savagely, but are thankfully fast was satisfied the steamer *Daniel S. Miller*, of Cincinnati, commanded by Capt. John BURNS—ever honored be his name—with three barges in tow, was at hand. He ran up to the starboard quarters, made fast, and at once set himself to work to save the passengers. He succeeded in taking all off who were aft, and that was, it is thought, all. Some of the scalded had to be brought down to the deck by ladders. On being received on board they were most kindly and tenderly cared for. Capt. BURNS has won for himself a place in the hearts of all, for his humane and noble conduct on this occasion. He was the first to the assistance of the steamer.

A number of steamers beside the *Miller* were also promptly on hand, among which was the *Hero*, and several persons were saved who ran forward.

In about forty minutes after the explosion, the *Isaac Newton* was enveloped in flames from fore to aft, but meantime all the passengers had been taken from her. Capt. PECK was at supper at the time of the explosion. He rushed on deck, and everything that man could do to allay the excitement and save lives he did. After the passengers and wounded were transferred, he was unceasing in his attentions to them.

SUBSEQUENT SCENES.

The passengers were conveyed to Yonkers, which place they reached at about 9 o'clock, it being some four miles above the scene of the catastrophe. Here the injured were placed in the boat-house, with one exception, Mr. WELLS, who was conveyed to the *Dunlop*. The dead were placed in an outhouse on the dock.

The following is a list of the killed and injured so far as ascertained. The bodies are at Yonkers, where an inquest will be commenced to-day. Of the injured, who are also there, it is feared that few will survive. They are receiving all the attention that kind hearts and medical science can bestow:

KILLED.

John Hodgson, passenger, Cohoes—scalded.

James Hodgson, passenger, Cohoes—scalded, (brother of above.)

Jas. Pendergrast, fireman—scalded; died Saturday night.

Jas. Hogan, passenger, Troy—scalded; died Saturday night.

Chas. Smith and Richard Lyman, both firemen, were killed, and their bodies had to be left on board, the flames preventing all attempts at rescuing them.

It is feared that William Diedrich, baggage-master, was also killed. He was in the baggage room at the time of the explosion, and that room was blown to atoms; he has not since been heard of.

INJURED.

George Wells, Rochester—terribly scalded; may recover.

Philip Edinger, New-York—scalded; recovery doubtful.

Charles Burns, Steuben County, N. Y.—scalded; recovery doubtful.

Michael McLaughlin, fireman—badly scalded; recovery doubtful.

Larry Sullivan, fireman—badly scalded.

Thomas Gleasing, fireman—badly scalded.

George Bateman, fireman, Schenectady—badly scalded.

Michael Ryan, passenger, New-York—badly scalded.

The injured are all terribly disfigured, and are suffering the greatest agonies. It is reported that the Chief Engineer is badly injured and not expected to live.

INCIDENTS.

Among those who rendered most valuable assistance was a physician on board the steamer, whose name it is a regret was not ascertained. He was not only cool and efficient during the frightful emergency, but afterward devoted and unceasing in his attention to the wounded.

The Japanese of Yonkers were promptly on hand, and with the humanity of their nationality, so

[illegible] on the boat carrying the injured reached the dock, rendered their services. Among them, with honorable mention, were Drs. FRASER, HEMAN, AGNEW and EMPERIUS. Mr. HAYMAN, of Yonkers, was almost now kind and generous in his attentions.

Although many attempted to jump overboard during the conflagration, they were prevented by the means of most of the passengers, and it is not believed that any were thus lost. Many of the men, however, had to resort to what others to throw themselves into the water.

When the Miller was approaching, the boats and children were first passed on board. Several attempts were tried to catch in advance of them, but were unsuccessful, the steamer being under way when sought to rescue.

On the Miller when she came alongside, the boats were passed—having done [illegible] the whole, was a most touching and [illegible] relative, friend or [illegible] mothers, sisters, children, husbands, wives, [illegible] instance to land their old. The [illegible] of the steamer [illegible] and long did they tarry [illegible] the [illegible] Until 2 A. M. [illegible] the vessel, which had been scuttled at almost the moment of the calamity, was burned to the water's edge. When the "walk-in-the-water" fell—which we [illegible] sixteen tons—it must have crushed through the bottom, and the hull sunk in about [illegible] feet of water. It has now about opposite One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, and nothing is visible but a portion of the iron framing of one of the wheels.

All the freight, of course, was an entire loss, and the passengers, save such as stored carpet-bags, lost all their baggage. After reaching Yonkers, almost all of them took the 11:50 P. M. train for Albany, grateful for a miraculous escape.

Just before the catastrophe, only a few moments, the ship *Isaac Newton* was passing the *Miller* and low, and was hugging the western shore in order to get by. This was most fortunate, for had the steamer got beyond the evening town and farther up the river, the result would have been most appalling.

This is the first serious accident that has happened to the *Isaac Newton* in all her faithful duty of about eighteen years, while every one of her associates have been, more or less, sufferers.

THE EXPLOSION.

There are a number of theories in regard to the explosion, and none of them satisfactory. The principal one is that either the fore or after-connection of the boilers exploded. Even if this be so, certain is it that the bottom of one of the boilers were blown out, because the fire was all hurled from the furnace, thrown through the ventilator into the lower cabin, cast on to the deck, and thus at once inextinguishably fired the vessel.

THE LOSS.

What the loss is cannot yet be ascertained. The *Isaac Newton* was the largest boat on the river. Although old in 1856, she was so renovated by being thoroughly rebuilt and lengthened, and has always preserved her place as a favorite. Her actual value cannot be far from $200,000. The value of the freight and baggage is unknown. The whole amount of loss will probably not fall short of $400,000.

There were a number of valuable horses on board. One escaped and swam to Fort Washington, was captured by the Policemen of Capt. WILSON's Precinct, and is now in their charge.

When the fire was seen from the shore, two of the officers of the Thirty-second Precinct took a row-boat—the steamer was clear to the other side of the river—and hastened to the rescue. They reached there in time to be of service.

Several men on the *Newton* seemed to forget their sex, and crowded over almost swooning women. They received from the true men present repulses they will never forget.

Selfishness had an exemplification on this occasion; one man had four life-preservers on his person!

Among the incidents was the separation of a mother and her child. The little one was in a state-room saloon, and her mother, in the flurry, forgot the location. She was rushing fore and through the flames, thinking her child to be at the bow of the boat, when one of the colored men, by main force, kept her back, and aided her in finding and rescuing the little one, who was close at hand.

When the burning coals came down the ventilator into the lower cabin, they scattered in all directions. One gentleman lifting a cup of coffee to his mouth was struck and burned on his head. Another had his coffee thrown boldingly over his face by a red-hot coal slipping into the cup. A lady had her clothes set on fire. No one here was seriously injured, and it is marvelous. The steam came rushing down, and some intelligent man at once directed those in the cabin to stoop below it and crawl to the stairway. All who had not at once, on the explosion, fled, obeyed, and thus saved their lives.

One passenger, who was near the engine, was thrown twenty feet aft. He finds gratitude in the fact that it was not twenty feet forward and into eternity.

Of course it is impossible to state how many have been lost. It is hoped that the list, given above, comprises all the killed and injured. The passenger-list cannot furnish the facts, for those who were saved hurried on to their homes. It is believed confidently, however, that few, if any, are unaccounted for. In view of all things, it is an escape for which all who are now alive and well can most devoutly thank their God for, and we doubt not they do. Those whom we have seen reverentially recognize an all-kind Providence in their escape.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond papers of the 3d have been received here.

The *Examiner* states with certainty that no successor to BRAGG has yet been appointed by the President. HARDEE now commands the army, and will continue to do so, until a Chief shall be appointed.

The same paper says: "Amid the reverses that have recently befallen the Confederate arms in East Tennessee, it is gratifying to learn that in West Tennessee our army is springing up like magic to resist the invading foe, and to defend West Tennessee, West Kentucky and North Mississippi to the Tallahatchie—all of which district has been formed into a department, to be known as the Department of West Tennessee, under the command of Col. R. V. RICHARDSON."

The Richmond *Whig* says: "It is understood that the French war-steamer *Grenade* has visited the James River for the purpose of arranging for the removal of the French tobacco in store in this city. Our Government long ago gave its consent, but the blockading power has objected until now. We learn that within the next two weeks a fleet of six or eight vessels will arrive in the James River, for the purpose of loading with this tobacco."

Five-Transaction.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The sales of Government Bonds to-day amounted to $1,000,000, and the total sales during the week to $6,000,000. Large deliveries of bonds are expected during the coming week.

NATIONAL COURTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Claims.

It may not be generally known, that by recent legislation of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, which commences its annual term to-day, has been enlarged and its circuits reorganized. It now makes provision for the Pacific States, which have not hitherto had the advantages which the service of a Circuit Judge from the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States may be readily expected to render. The Judges who constitute the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the circuits to which they are assigned, are as follows:

The First Circuit consists of the districts in the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine. The Circuit Judge is Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine.

The Second Circuit consists of the districts in the States of Vermont, Connecticut and New-York. The Circuit Judge is Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York.

The Third Circuit consists of the districts in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Circuit Judge is Hon. SAM'L S. GREAR, of Pennsylvania.

The Fourth Circuit consists of the districts in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina. The Circuit Judge is Chief Justice ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland.

The Fifth Circuit consists of the districts in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. The Circuit Judge is Hon. JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia.

The Sixth Circuit consists of the districts in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. The Circuit Judge is Hon. JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee.

The Seventh Circuit consists of the districts in Ohio and Michigan. The Circuit Judge is Hon. NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio.

The Eighth Circuit consists of the districts of Illinois. The Circuit Judge is Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.

The Ninth Circuit consists of the districts of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Circuit Judge is Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa.

The Tenth Circuit consists of California and Oregon. The Circuit Judge is Hon. STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California.

There are nearly 900 cases on the calendar for argument, but upward of 60 of them are Southern cases, which will, or course, be passed over until peace shall be restored to the land from whence they came. One of the first acts of the Court will be the election of a Clerk, to the place of Mr. WM. T. CARROLL, who died during the past Summer. The position is both valuable and dignified, and therefore there are several candidates for it. Mr. CARROLL had a long term of service, having been elected on the 20th of January, 1827. There had been but four preceding Clerks since the organization of the Court, of whom JOHN TUCKER, of Massachusetts, and SAMUEL BAYARD, of Delaware, resigned. The former was appointed on the first February, 1796, and the latter on the 1st of August, 1721. The other two—ELIAS B. CALDWELL, of New-Jersey, appointed Aug. 15, 1803, and WM. GRAYSON, of New-Jersey, appointed Feb. 9, 1826, died.

At the opening of the Court, to-day, all the Judges are expected to be present.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

This Court again enters upon the business of the current term to-day, and as it has been reorganized so as to give it the power to do justice to claimants, a brief summary of the legislation by which it was created, and its additional powers conferred, may not be without interest. It was created by the act of Congress of Feb. 24, 1855, to consist of three Judges, to hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the Government of the United States, which might be presented by petition, and all claims referred to the Court by either House of Congress. The opinion of the Court, with the testimony in each case, was required to be submitted to Congress, with a bill prepared in those cases where the opinion was favorable to the claimant. But the finding of the Court did not secure payment to the suitor. An act of Congress was necessary to get the money from the Treasury, and the heavy calendar of such bills left undisposed of at the end of each Congress, shows how useless had been the expense of the trial to the creditor of the Government. Under this act, Judges GILCHRIST, of New-Hampshire, SCARBURG, of Virginia, and BLACKFORD, of Indiana, were appointed Judges of the Court. On the death of Judge GILCHRIST his place was filled by Judge LORING, of Massachusetts. At the period of the secession of Virginia, Judge SCARBURG resigned, and his place was filled by the appointment of Judge CADWALADER, of Pennsylvania. On the death of Judge BLACKFORD, Judge HUGHES, of Indiana, was appointed.

By the act of March 3, 1863, the number of Judges was increased to five, of whom the President was to appoint one as Chief Justice. In addition to the previous jurisdiction of the Court, this act required it to hear and determine all set-offs, counter claims, claims for damages or other demands whatsoever on the part of the Government against any claimant in the Court. In such cases, if the Court finds that the claimant is indebted to the Government, judgment is to be rendered in favor of the Government, and a transcript of the judgment may be filed in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, and be enforced in the same manner as judgments of such court. This act requires all petitions and bills praying or providing for the satisfaction of private claims against the Government founded upon any Congressional law, executive regulation, or express or implied contract with the United States, to be transmitted to the Court by the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, with all the accompanying documents. Members of Congress are not allowed to practice in the Court. Within ninety days after the rendition of a final judgment or decree, where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; but where the judgment or decree may effect a change of money, or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive department in the adjustment of a class of cases, or involve a constitutional question, and such fact shall be certified by the presiding justice, the Supreme Court is to entertain an appeal, without regard to the amount in controversy.

In all cases of final judgment in the Court of Claims or on appeal by the Supreme Court, in favor of the claimant, the sum due is to be paid out of any general appropriation made by law for the payment and satisfaction of private claims, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury of a copy of the judgment, certified by the Clerk of the Court of Claims, and signed by the Chief Justice, or in his absence, by the presiding Judge of the Court. In cases where a judgment in favor of a claimant is reversed by the Supreme Court on appeal, interest at five per cent is to be allowed from the date of its presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury. At the commencement of each Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury is to include in his report a statement of all sums paid at the Treasury on these judgments, and the names of the parties to whom the payments were made. Such payments are to be a full discharge to the United States of all claim or demand touching any of the matters involved in the controversy, and any final judgment against a claimant is to forever bar any further claim or demand against the United States arising out of the matters involved in the controversy. No money is to be paid till after an appropriation has been estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Court, at the instance of the Solicitor of the United States, may make an order requiring any party or parties presenting claims to be examined on oath or affirmation, which examination is to be reduced to writing by the Commissioner before whom the claimant appears, and it may be used as evidence on the trial of the case, in the discretion of the solicitor.

Claims are to be filed within six years after they accrue; but claims which had accrued six years before the passage of the act are not to be barred if the petition be filed in the court or the paper be transmitted from Congress, within three years after the passage of the act. Married women, minors, idiots, lunatics, insane persons, and persons beyond the seas at the time their claims accrues, have three years after the disability has ceased. None of these disabilities is to operate cumulatively, and no other disabilities besides one of those specially enumerated is to prevent any claim from being barred.

If any one shall corruptly practice or attempt to practice any fraud against the United States in this proof, statement, establishment or allowance of any claim or part of a claim against the United States, he shall also forfeit his right to the Government. The Court is to specifically find the fact of fraud, and give judgment accordingly. In such cases, appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court on questions of law.

Petitions and bills in the Court of Claims are to be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, his agent or attorney, stating what assignment, if any, has been made, that the claimant is justly entitled to the amount stated from the United States, after deducting all just credits and offsets, and that he believes the facts stated in the petition to be true. In order to authorize the Court to render judgment in favor of a claimant, he is to set forth in his petition, if he is a citizen of the United States, that he, (and the original and every prior owner of the claim where it has been assigned,) has, at all times borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States, and whether a citizen or not, that he has resisted in any way voluntarily aided, abetted, or given encouragement to rebellion against the Government. These allegations may be traversed by the Government, and if on the trial the proof thereof shall be decided against the claimant, his petition shall be dismissed.

The Court is to hold one session at Washington, commencing on the first Monday of October, and continuing so long as they shall deem the business distribution of the business requires.

Under the act, Judges WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, and PARK, of Illinois, were appointed Circuit Judges, and Judge CADWALADER was appointed Chief Justice, so that the Court has now constituted as follows:

Chief Justice JOHN CADWALADER, of Pennsylvania.
Judge CHARLES C. LORING, of Massachusetts.
Judge JAMES HUGHES, of Indiana.
Judge DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania.
Judge EBENEZER PARK, of Illinois.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Shall We Retrieve Our Blunders?—Want of Concentration—Division of Troops—Failure of the Monitors—Charleston.

THE TIMES, November, 1863.

There is an old maxim that "it is never too late to amend." The maxim probably applies to individuals, for there are few examples of Governments amending their ways till they have undergone a radical revolution. I live in hopes, however, that our military Administration may learn something when all the rest of mankind have learned it. The thing to be learned at Washington, and which has been to be learned since the war began, is *concentration* on the rebel armies, so that they may speedily be destroyed. If the Government account of the rebel army is anywhere near correct, we have double, and probably threefold the soldiers in the field which the Confederacy has. Why, then, have they not been concentrated against the only two armies which the rebels have? The anaconda system was correct on general principles, but the anaconda has fulfilled his mission. We have taken the whole line of the Mississippi. The whole line of the Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains; the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers—and the whole line of the coast is so completely sealed, that blockade runners now make their final port in New-York. The anaconda has done his work. He has crushed the bones of the tiger. He is licking him into shape, and now he has nothing to do but to swallow him.

In the beginning of the war, I said in the TIMES (what few people were willing to believe) that but two words expressed the only possible alternatives for the rebels—*submission* or *destruction*. They chose the last—and we must *go through with the work*. There will be no possibility of peace or conciliation while the rebel armies remain in the field. We have then to destroy their military force; and after that, to remodel and reconstruct Southern society. The thing is inevitable. The original basis of society is as much destroyed in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, as if a moral whirlwind had swept over them. The same thing has to be done in Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia; that is about all that remains to be done. There, however, their armies are concentrated, and there they must make the battle. That battle would have been over this day but for the great military blunders of August and September. Those blunders may be all summed up in one word—*want of concentration*. By the 15th of July Vicksburgh and Port Hudson had fallen, and four great *corps d'armée* were relieved from active duty. All that needed to be done on the line of the Mississippi was to garrison four or five posts, and patrol the river.

We don't want to fight the rebels in Texas, or in Arkansas, or Florida, or North Carolina. We must fight them *where they have their armies, depots and stores*. How can I fail to be impatient,—in sight of the idleness, if not impotency, of our iron-clads in the harbor of Charleston? Have the iron clads done, since they have been put in motion, as much as DUPONT did with his wooden vessels in the harbor of Port Royal? I challenge an answer to that question. The capture of the forts of Port Royal was one of the most brilliant affairs in naval history. The gallant DUPONT is one of the most accomplished officers of the navy. What was all that, when a fanciful inventor, a half-educated steam-engineer, or a cannon-maker, wanted employment? The monitors are unquestionably most useful inventions; but their office is defence. I should like to see them take a land battery defended by Gen. GILLMORE. If the monitors can stand *one hour* (and I hope they may) under the fire of heavy land batteries, why don't they go into Charleston and demolish it? It is not credible that there are any obstructions (other than the batteries) sufficient to prevent them. GILLMORE has done a work which will make his name immortal among military engineers, but he can no more take Charleston alone (unless the rebels send away most of their forces) than he can take St. Petersburgh. If he can destroy it by his shells, let him do it, for there is no earthly reason why any part of it should be saved.

I come back now to the original question: Can we *not retrieve our blunders?* Can we not amend? Must we go on undertaking a dozen expeditions at one time, and giving only half enough force to each? We have at this moment a great expedition on the Rio Grande; another in Arkansas; another on the Tecbe; another in North Carolina; and we are told of another under Gen. BUTLER. We must defend what we have conquered; but this throwing out distant parties, where, like insects, they are merely an annoyance to the enemy, shows a want of military sagacity. We have broken the outer limbs of the tiger, and must now plunge the knife into his heart. The more destructive the war now is, the sooner it will end. We should hold all the prisoners we take, for it is equivalent now to a loss of four to one, by the enemy. We should destroy every town which does not at once submit on the approach of our army. We should allow no man within our lines who is not to be perfectly relied on. We should multiply negro regiments for garrisons. Does this sound harsh in your ears? Then, tell me what you have got by the contrary course? The Government has been beseeched by people from the South to send an expedition here or there to secure Unionism and reorganize society. What have we got by it? There is one way to secure Unionism, peace and prosperity. That is to destroy the rebel armies, and reorganize the South, with the elements of freedom and industry. Never on earth was there an example of more satanic depravity defended with more desperate courage than in this of the Southern rebellion. We must deal with it on its own terms, and destroy, because they will have nothing else.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Memphis Bulletin.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

News is by no means as abundant here as it has been in times past. Vicksburgh, which a month or two since was among the most prolific sources of exciting war news, can now be relied upon only for commonplace items and the monotonous routine of events which are incident to the circumstances of the place.

The military force here is about as usual. Some of the troops formerly stationed here have, at different times, left for the North, while their places have been made good by settlers from further down the river. Gen. MCARTHUR is still in command of the post. Gen. LOGAN left a week ago for the Tennessee River, to assume the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON (whose name is distinguished) succeeds Gen. LOGAN in the command of the Third Division. The health of the troops is excellent. All have comfortable quarters. Maj.-Gen. MCPHERSON, in command of the *Corps d'Armée*, is planting it, so fast as possible, with many excellent shade trees. By attending personally in the matter, he secures the performance of all orders. Particular attention is paid to the fitting-out of wagon trains, etc. By Spring the corps, which has already distinguished itself for hard service, will be again in a thorough campaigning condition.

Late reports from Big River indicate that matters there are still in state quo. Our pickets exchange shots occasionally with the rebs, just across the river. As near as I can learn, the rebel force between here and Canton is but inconsiderable—a cavalry regiment or two, scattered about in different places, under command of the famous guerrilla, WIRT ADAMS. They have invariably retreated whenever attacked. Indeed, their purpose seems to have in view not any determined resistance, but simply the protection of the country from foraging expeditions, as also to prevent the inhabitants from transporting cotton and other produce within the Federal lines.

GUERRILLAS.

Guerrilla attacks along the river, above and below this place, are becoming common and expected occurrences. Almost every boat brings word of one or more adventures with the river pirates. The question is pertinently asked, "Where are the gunboats?" If there are not enough of them to protect the infested portions of the river, it is certainly time more were placed on that duty. One would think that enough of property had been destroyed, enough of valuable lives lost, within the past two months, to justify and demand the instant attention of the Navy Department.

BUSINESS, TRADE, ETC.

Truth, we are officially informed, is not counted in this port. Without wishing to contradict the authorities, I will say that I have the most positive circumstantial evidence to the contrary. Leaving, if trade is not opened, there is a deal of business done here by retail dealers who obtain their goods from the North by some "hook or crook" not known to the uninitiated. One, indeed, has not more trouble in obtaining any article, provided always he has the money and plenty of it, than were he in St. Louis. However strange it may seem that so many permits to trade have been given, and such few restrictions imposed, the facts of the case are palpable and evident. But what has most excited my curiosity is to understand how it happens that almost without exception the parties permitted to do business here are Jews.

I understand the Government has detectives employed here for the purpose of ferreting out such matters. One would think that a blind detective might see that something wrong was going on, but we are told that "greenbacks" will blind the eyes more effectually than the thickest scales.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HOTEL THIEF IN CUSTODY.—Mr. JOHN GALLAGER, night watchman at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, detected one of the lodgers in the house, named THOMAS RILEY, in the attempt to enter the room of Mr. JOHN PIERREPONT, another lodger, at about two o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. GALLAGER observed RILEY leaving his room and saw him attempt to open the door of his fellow-lodger's room, by means of a false key. As Mr. PIERREPONT gave an alarm, RILEY started down stairs, where he was met by Mr. GALLAGER, to whom he offered a bribe to release him. Officer REGNIS took RILEY to the Station-house and upon searching him discovered a small "jimmy" on his person. He was taken before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner is alleged to be a noted hotel thief. Mr. THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, of the Western House, and Mr. BENJ. LYONS, of the Howard Hotel, both stated that RILEY was a lodger at their houses at a certain time when some thefts were committed there to which they could obtain no clue, and they have no doubt now but that the accused was the guilty party.

A HAMPDEN SQUASH.—Our enterprising neighbor, SILAS C. HERRING, having attained the acme of success in the Salamander Safe business, has turned his attention to raising squashes. Judging from the specimen now on exhibition in front of his store, corner of Broadway and Murray-street, he is likely to prove equally successful in his agricultural efforts. It weighs 206 pounds, and was raised on Mr. HERRING'S farm, in Hampden County, Mass. He has labeled it the "Union Squash," and to show the contrast between loyalty and treason in the Old Bay State, he has surmounted the mammoth with a little, dirty, measly, insignificant specimen of the squash tribe, which he plucked from the garden of one of his Copperhead neighbors. It fitly illustrates the Copperhead species as it exists in Hampden County and elsewhere.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF BASE BALL PLAYERS.—The Annual Convention of the National Association of Base Ball Players will take place on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture-room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The attendance is likely to be unusually numerous, as an important revision of the rules is to be made. Delegates have already arrived from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., and nearly all the country towns of New-York and the adjoining States will have representatives present. All ball players in the City attend the Annual Convention for the purpose of welcoming visitors from other places. The Committee on Rules and Regulations meet to-night at Gotham Cottage, in the Bowery, to prepare their annual report.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.—A new foundry is to be built at the Navy-yard, which, it is understood, will be, when completed, one of the largest in the world. The immense iron derrick which has been for a long time in process of construction is nearly ready for use. The keels of three war steamers are about to be laid, and the "double-ender" will probably be launched this week.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN.—JAN KAWENSKROFF, a seaman on board the Russian ship Varlag, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by falling down the vessel's hold. Coroner WILMOT held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was thirty years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECKLESS USE OF FIREARMS.—A colored man, named BRUCE, was arrested at his residence, No. 100 Bands-street, on Saturday night, by Officers BOGARDUS and BURNS, of the Forty-second Precinct, charged with felonious assault with a pistol. It appears that BRUCE, who is a seaman, came out of a drinking-saloon in High-street, also kept by a colored man, and being somewhat under the influence of liquor, drew out a pistol, and fired it in three different directions, utterly regardless of consequences. One of the shots struck a young lady named MARY ANN WILLIAMSON in the knee, inflicting a severe wound. She was accompanied by her father, who conveyed her to their residence, No. 147 Jay-street. Although the affair was witnessed by several persons, BRUCE was allowed to walk away. He was subsequently taken in charge by the above-named officers, and locked up to await examination.

THE SEWING WOMEN OF BROOKLYN.—A meeting of sewing women was held at No. 206 Fulton-avenue, on Saturday evening, but the time being inconvenient for many to attend, but few were present. Mr. FULLER presided. Statements were made by two or three in regard to the prices for work, and one of them said that several large firms had threatened to discharge all women who belonged to these societies. The business transacted was unimportant. Before adjourning, it was decided to hold a public meeting in the Sunday School room, near the junction of Fulton and De Kalb avenues, on Tuesday evening next.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—The recruiting office of Capt. CLINTON W. RILEY, for the purpose of obtaining men for the Fourteenth regiment, has now been open at the City Armory for a week, and thus far about 35 recruits have been secured. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN has given $10,000, to be divided among the first 100 recruits of this regiment. Each man will receive $50 besides the county and other bounties. Business was tolerably brisk at Gen. SCHENCK'S Headquarters on Saturday. About 20 men were enlisted and received the bounties. The total number so far enlisted is 235 men.

BURGLARY.—Officer HICK, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, arrested a youth named ALEXANDER MCPHAIL, on Saturday, while coming out of THOMAS PARKER'S store, in York-street, where he had stolen money and sundry other articles. He was locked up for a hearing.

FOUNDLING.—A female infant, about six weeks of age, was found on Saturday night under the stoop of No. 230 Pearl-street. It was taken in charge by the Forty-first Precinct Police.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 416, of which 16 were slain, 16 women, and 64 children; 13 died of scarlet fever, 9 of consumption, 13 of croup and diphtheria, &c.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN MEEK, residing at No. 685 Columbia-street, fell down stairs and was seriously injured, on Saturday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

UNION FAIR.—The Union Fair, which has been in progress four days, at the City Hall, in Jersey City, under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Society, for the benefit of families of soldiers, has been a decided success. Up to Saturday night there had been upward of 4,000 visitors, and the receipts exceed $2,000. The commodious Common Council Chamber on the upper floor is filled with tables, on which are displayed articles of the choicest description. The Mayor's office and other City offices are occupied for refreshments, and Dewey's band, are present every evening. The fair will continue until Thursday night, and from present indications will be quite as successful as the previously held.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning a man named PATRICK KEENAN, employed on the Erie Railway, was accidentally run over by a locomotive which was backing down, and almost instantly killed.....A woman named ANN NEWMAN, employed as a cook on board of a canal-boat, while stepping from one boat to another in the canal basin, fell overboard and was drowned. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

YOUNG THIEVES.—Yesterday noon two boys, named CHARLES B. SOMOSEVRA and JAMES MCKEAN, were arrested by Officer MURRAY for burglariously entering the cellar of WARNER'S grocery store, corner of Mercer and Grove streets, Jersey City. They were committed to await examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2520, 2531, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2542, 2540, 2551, 2552, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2572. *Part II.*—Nos. 2038, 2046, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076. *Part III.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Nos. 2037, 772, 1536, 2027, 1469, 1510, 2069, 606¾, 2044, 2792, 204, 1428, 2195, 477¾, 2355, 2036, 2021, 2203, 2329.

SPECIAL TERM—Demurrer only—I to 25 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2,491, 595, 779, 270, 2,263, 2,077, 930, 931, 2,346, 2,567, 495, 947, 1,187, 2,601, 631. *Part II.*—Nos. 2,296, 606, 2,236, 428, 1,450, 2,574, 2,062, 2,206, 2,554, 2,074, 2,602, 2,622, 2,676, 2,718, 2,742.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 609, 2167, 717, 729, 2198, 2220, 1771, 2229, 246, 2232, 2169, 2175, 2181, 1459, 2248.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Dec. 5.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Lester L. Robinson et al. vs. Edward P. Flint et al.—This was an action brought by the late firm of Robinson, Seymour & Co., of San Francisco, against the firms of Glidden & Williams, of Boston, and Flint, Peabody & Co., of San Francisco, for fraud in a contract for the delivery of railroad iron. The trial was commenced on the 19th of November, and occupied the Court until to-day. It attracted considerable attention, not only at the bar but in the mercantile community generally, owing to the high commercial standing of the parties, the large amount of damages claimed, ($202,000,) and the distinguished counsel engaged in the case. The plaintiffs rested yesterday, upon which the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint. Judge ALLEN to-day granted the motion, holding that no cause of action existed against the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Malcolm Campbell, Henry Hilton, D. D. Field and James T. Brady; for defendants, Foster & Thompson, T. T. Davis, of Syracuse, L. B. Woodruff and Charles O'Conor.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 5, 1863.

$2,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s, Coup.	100⅝	125 Erie R. Pref.	102
$2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, D.	100	100 Hudson R. R.	122
1,000 U. S. 6s	100	200 do	122
1,000 R. R. Iowa 1st 6s	60	200 do	615
5 do	60	200 do	615
6,000 Ohio & Mis. S. F.	26¾	100 Harlem R.	95
10,000 do	26¾	100 Reading R.	120⅝
10,000 do	26¾	100 do	120⅝
5,000 R. R. C. & P. 7s, C.	120	100 do	120⅝
2,000 do	120	100 do	120⅝
1,000 Canton Co.	33	100 Mich. Cen. R.	126¼
2,000 Alt. & T. H. R. R.	42	100 do	126¼
2,000 C. B. I. & P. R.	100	100 do	126¼
10,000 Mich. S. & N. I. 7s	87	100 do	126¼
5,000 Tol. A. & Ind. 1st M.	100	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	100
10,000 Tol. A. & W. 2d M.	57	100 do	100
5,000 Chic. & R. I. Sdy.	100	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	100
10,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M.	100	100 do	79⅝
20 Nor. Ex. Bank	90	100 do	79⅝
48 Irving Bank	100	200 do	80
50 Chatham Bank	94	200 do	80¼
20 Bank of America	120	200 Ill. Cen. R.	112⅝
10,000 Amer. Gold	151⅝	200 do	112⅝
50 do	152	200 do	112⅝
2,000 do	151⅝	100 do	112⅝
20 Del. & H. Can.	170	100 do	112⅝
200 do	170⅝	100 do	112⅝
73 do	171	200 do	110
1,000 Cumb. Coal Pref.	33⅝	200 do	110
200 do	33⅝	100 do	110
100 do	33⅝	100 do	110
100 do	33⅝	100 do	110
100 do	33⅝	100 do	110
200 Pacific Mail	212	100 do	110
100 do	212	100 do	110
100 do	212	100 do	110
200 do	212	100 do	110
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	130	100 do	110
100 do	130	100 do	110
200 do	130	100 do	110
100 do	130	100 do	110
1100 Erie R.	37	100 do	110
100 do	37	100 do	110
100 do	37	100 do	110
1000 do	37	100 do	110
200 do	37	100 do	110
200 do	37	100 do	110
1100 do	37	100 do	110
200 do	37	100 do	110
20 do	37	100 do	110

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo. State 6s	90	100 Mich. Cen. R.	126¼
$14,000 U. S. 6s 1-20s N.	99	100 do	126¼
$1,000 Amer. Gold	152	100 M. S. & N. I.	79⅝
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	33⅝	100 do	79⅝
100 do	33⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	114⅝
100 do	33⅝	100 do	114⅝
100 do	33⅝	100 do	114⅝
100 Quicks. M. Co.	33⅝	100 do	114⅝
100 do	33⅝	100 Chi. & Alton R.	118
100 do	33⅝	100 do	118
100 do	33⅝	100 do	118
100 do	33⅝	100 do

week, Messrs. E. D. Bull & Co. report that "the market for Hankins Soda continues to change not a note; the acquisitions seem to our best, having continued unabated throughout this week. The demand is good for all descriptions, and in from all sections, a fair proportion of the buyers being personally in Swamp. Prices, though unchanged, favor sellers, and the market closes very firm. From the Tanneries the receipts are not large, and as inland navigation is nearly over, we can look for no increase in the supply of fresh Leather till its recommencement next Spring. The stock of desirable Leather is about exhausted, and many houses have sold their patrons to arrive, for some time to come, so that, even should the demand fall off considerably, we can expect no accumulation in the market, or a change toward lower rates. Oak Sole is also in active request, and prices are firm, while the stock is very meagre. Hemlock in the Rough sell readily at full rates, when found."

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 63@65 c. ⅌ gallon; Rosin, $3@$4 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, $12@$14 50 ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch, $16@$24 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been more sought after, particularly Petroleum, which has been in lively speculative demand at much higher prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 00@$1 02½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 57½@$1 60; Linseed, at $1 46@$1 49; No. 1 Lard at $1@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ⅌ gallon; and $5 25@$5 50 and $4 25@$4 50 for qints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@36c.; Refined do. at 50c.@60c. free, and 50c.@53c. in bond, ⅌ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 1,267 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and prices have been less buoyant to-day. Sales have been made since our last of 3,000 bbls. at $18 25@$18 62½, chiefly at $18 37½, for New Mess; $16 75 for Old Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for Prime Mess; $13 75 for thin Mess; $20 50 for clear Mess; $21 for New City Mess, deliverable in February; $13 75@$14 for Sour Mess, and $12@$13 25 ⅌ bbl. the latter an extreme rate for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand yet hold firmly, at 9¾c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Sales, 65 bags. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 6¾c.@11¼c., according to quality, ⅌ lb. Sales 400 boxes, including 100 boxes short-ribbed Middles, deliverable in January, at 9¾c. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm, at 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard is less active at lower prices. Sales 2,275 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@12¾c., including 1 tierces, for January delivery, on private terms. Beef continues in demand, at previous prices; sales 300 bbls. at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$26, the latter for choice City; India Mess, $30 50@$32 ⅌ tierce; sales, 75 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@32c. for common to choice State ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant at 12c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—In limited request, including East India, at 97½c.@$1 00 ⅌ 100 lbs. 2,000 bushels Pure Paddy changed hands on private terms.

SKINS—Goatskins have been in very moderate demand, and sales are hard to effect. The supply is not excessive, but no prices are forcing on the market; the stock generally being firmly held above present views of buyers. Deer continue in active request from both manufacturers and dealers, and parcels arriving find ready sale at full rates. Sales 8,000 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Sisal and 3,000 lbs. Para, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Are quiet, but held firmly. Sales since our last 435 hhds., including New Orleans at 13c.@16c., and Cuba at 12¾c.@13c.; also, 650 boxes Havana at 12¾c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined continue inactive at 12¾c.@17c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 185,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales, since our last, 1,000 bbls., at 62c.@65c. ⅌ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active but very firm to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 600 bbls. Flour by steamer, at 3s.; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 5d.@5¼d., by sailing vessel and 5¼d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel, and 300 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 200 tierces Beef at 5s. 9d. ⅌ tierce. For Glasgow 1,800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d. ⅌ bushel; 50 tierces Beef at 5s. 3d., and 160 pkgs. Provisions at 5s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol, 20,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d., in bags, ⅌ bushel. For Dublin, ⅌ ship with 26,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 5d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, 12,000 bushels Corn at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. The prices changed according to the Steamer Edinburgh news: British brig, 162 tons, to Genoa, 256 hhds. Tobacco at 40c. ⅌ bale, 500 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pine Staves, $35; Light Hoop, $24; and Heavy Hoop, $18; a Norwegian ship, 661 tons, to Lisbon, 100,000, Heavy Pipe Staves, $43; a British brig, 219 tons, to Cardenas, $1,800, gold, a vessel to Alghowah, Coal, $5; a British brig, 248 tons, to Hayti and back, $2,700; one 297 tons to Jamaica and back, $2,250; one 218 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and back, $2,000; one to Bermuda and back from Turks Island, $1,650—the above four half gold; a French ship, 179 tons, to Marseilles, 1,200 Refined Petroleum; a Hamburg brig, 150 tons, to Havana; a British brig, 316 tons, to Matamoras; a ship, 654 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

THIS AVENUE.

Arabia	Dec. 5	Boston	Liverpool
City of New-York	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton
Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Nov. 21	Southampton	New-York
Saxonia	Nov. 21	Southampton	New-York
Columbia	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Damascus	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Portland
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston
City of Cork	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Dec. 5	Southampton	New-York
City of Baltimore	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Dec. 5	Liverpool	Boston
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	Dec. 12	Southampton	New-York
Adriatic	Dec. 12	Southampton	New-York
China	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston
Bavaria	Dec. 26	Southampton	New-York
Anglia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	Boston

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &c.

Curiatia	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana
Cornica	Jan. 4	New-York	Havana

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (old Erie Railroad) 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Boston Mails ..... 6 A. M. 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 2:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 SPECIAL OR GENERAL capital wanted, to replace a like amount which will be withdrawn by one of our firm, who retires on the 1st proximo.
To business in first class in every respect.
Additional information will be given by application to Mr. Ward McAllan, No. 17 Wall-st., or to the undersigned. To CAPITAL in hand, with reach to, and be treated confidentially, it desired.

TO LET—NO. 449 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Bleecker-st.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of the above very desirable lace, dress cap and millinery store, and store to let; the above location is centered the best in the city for such business; the sale arising from the proprietor having other business which requires his whole attention. Apply on the premises to D. CLARKE.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A THOROUGHLY EDUCated and experienced physician, (American,) capital of $10,000, can enter as partner in a well-established, honorable professional business, securing an enormous income. Business giving real name and unexceptionable references of participation by addressing L. H., Box No. 4,443, Post-office, New-York City. Agents need not apply.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY Town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one this dry, rainy Winter; with it, the patent clothes regulator, which frostproof it prevents the pulls from breaking or twisting on the sleeve. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. G. BROWNING, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A FINE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a practical druggist, with a capital of about $7,000, to go into the retail drug business in the City. For particulars, inquire of GEO. O. BRIDGES, 56 William-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and rosewood, plain and ornamental; mirror, wardrobe and recall; also, mattresses and pillows. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and Warerooms, No. 6 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, gilt, walnut and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 122 Chatham-st.

TO SKATE-STRAP MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—SHAGRUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, warranted to be in all respects the best and cheapest strap buckle in use. Manufacturers will do well to examine these buckles before using any other. Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.
For sale by C. H. SHAGRUE,
No. 347 BROADWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send, by return mail or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—selecting the same according to subscription, viz:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 63 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not mounted, but correspond in size to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

TRESAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmine Points, that's average wear of every one of which will, in output, a gross of the best Steel Pens; although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name of "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accidents.

The Numbers indicate sizes; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 7 the medium, and No. 8 the largest Mammoth Gold Pens for the desk.

Gold Pens Warranted Pens of every variety, shape and quality, from No. 1 to No. 8, and Nos. 6, 7, and 8, of the finest quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engraving and ornamentation of the cases and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 00 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 00 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 7 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 7 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 8 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 00 a No. 8 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER, MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 50 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $6 a No. 9 Pen; and for $8 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which will and the other country can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made in Him previous to the year 1863.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, but the Gold Pen Business generously.

"Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of Gold Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk, and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safety.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A Discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on orders of $15, of 15 per cent. on $25, and of 20 per cent. on $50, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is without doubt the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the same unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 141 Ront-st.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,
No. 347 and 349 BROADWAY,
Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by introducing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby jumper, baby-tender, high chair and baby-jumper. The greatest BEAUTY invention of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Paper, Sealed and Packed, Silver Plated, etc., at 4 Greenfield, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Per Specimen by mail, send 10 cents.

GRAPEVINES GRAFTED AND WARRANTED TO GROW.—The subscriber, who is an adept at the business, having on hand a stock of good grafts of the new varieties of grapes, such as Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, Crevelling, Iona, Isabella, Adirondac, &c., is prepared to make arrangements with parties to graft their old or worthless vines with any or all of the above kinds, thereby securing a good crop of fruit several years sooner than by planting a young vine. Also, a good stock of vines of the same varieties for sale at low prices. Address RUSSELL, No. 437 6th-av., or at Mallvain's Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

A MISSION OF MERCY.—AT THE EARNEST request of Gen. Grant, the National Freedmen's Relief Association have appointed Messrs. Wm. H. Marshall and Jas. Yeaker to distribute clothing, food, &c., to the destitute freedmen, women and children on the banks of the Mississippi. They will leave on the 1st of December. All who correctly represent do send their contributions of clothing, &c., to CHAS. C. LEIGH, No. 1 Mercer-st., and all contributions in money to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st. All religious papers are requested to extend this notice.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS—That I, the undersigned, FRANK BAKER, have revoked and do hereby revoke and cancel all power of authority which I have heretofore conferred upon CHARLES BAKER, Jr., by any written instrument or otherwise, to act as my agent and attorney or any person whatever, and the said CHARLES BAKER, Jr., from this date has no power or authority to do or perform any act for me or in my name as Agent-Attorney or otherwise.
FRANK BAKER.
New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

FOR SALE—FIVE VENEER CIRCULAR SAWS, in good order, with carriages and feed works of the following diameters: 4, 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 feet. Also, three upright saws, with carriages and feed works complete. The above property can be seen by inquiring at No. 165 Broadway, Office Building, Room No. 14, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock.

250,000 FEET SEASONED PINE BOX BOARDS—At 872 per 1,000 feet; also, a large quantity of seasoned white, red, and yellow pine; also, black walnut, etc., at the very lowest market price.
Yard on the dock foot of West 23d-st., North River.

A LADY FROM THE EAST DESIRES the charge of a family, or would engage as accompanist; is accomplished and fascinating. Highly respectable City references. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 169 Times Office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 15 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, saw, grain, quartz, rock, sugar mills, &c.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them combinations of tone and work manship hitherto unattained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S testimony, as to the New SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE, has recently united their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

HAINES BROS. PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS, 365 BROADWAY.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1863.

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WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—As You Sow, So Must You Reap—Poor Pillicoddy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—The Impostor—Little Sentinel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Irish Assurance.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 845 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOPE CHAPEL—Starbard, &c.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Despatches from Washington give a rumor as prevalent there last night that LEE's whole army was across the Rapidan, and advancing upon MEADE. Also that LEE had been reinforced by a part of LONGSTREET's corps, which is quite improbable. It is also stated that notwithstanding the semi-official denials, it is believed the Army of the Potomac is going into Winter quarters on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, this side of the Rappahannock.

We publish this morning a very interesting, as well as intelligent, private letter, from a member of the rebel Gen. HARDEE's Staff, to a friend in Georgia, which fell into our hands during the late fight at Ringgold. It gives a very candid and official view of the character of the late rebel defeat, and adds new lustre to the reputation of Gen. GRANT and his gallant troops.

The most important work in the country, in a military sense, just now, is the reconstruction of the railroad bridge between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. When that road is finished, GRANT can accumulate supplies, and a forward movement will become possible. In the meantime, more steamers are wanted on the Upper Tennessee. If a freshet in the river occurs, the opportunity of sending boats over the Muscle Shoals must not be lost.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star* at this port yesterday, we have New-Orleans advices up to Nov. 28. The news is unimportant. Gen. LEE, commanding the Federal cavalry in Gen. FRANKLIN's column, had made a successful dash on a rebel camp near Vermillion Bayou, killing eight, wounding many and capturing seventy. The New-Orleans papers have nothing further from Gen. BANKS. Some idea of the censorship exercised over their columns may be inferred from the fact that all the intelligence they have of the expedition is timidly published from the New-York and Chicago papers.

From Arkansas we have intelligence that the Union men are making energetic efforts for the return of the State to its allegiance. Conventions are being held, loyal men are organizing for home defence, and a member of the National Congress has been elected. One of the Conventions voted in favor of Arkansas as a Free State after the war.

Richmond papers of the 3d announce that BRAGG has been removed from his command, but no successor has yet been appointed. Gen. HARDEE is in command of the army.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Columbia*, bringing two days' later advices from Europe, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 6 P. M. on Saturday. There is nothing of importance in the news. The European Congress still hangs fire, and it seems to be definitely settled that England will take no part in it. The London *Morning Post* asserts that the rumor of Earl RUSSELL's resignation is totally unfounded in fact. At Madrid a story was current that two American vessels had been sunk by Spanish men-of-war off the Island of Saint Domingo, for attempting to supply the insurgents with arms. The Poles continue the prosecution of their war for independence with unflagging ardor.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is no room for doubt that the rebels employ bloodhounds to track and catch Union men for the purpose of forcing them into the rebel army. Hon. LUCIUS ANDERSON, of Kentucky, Congressman-elect, who was recently captured by rebel guerrillas and afterward released by exchange, says the rebels had bloodhounds with them. He saw the dogs. He conversed with conscripts who had been chased, caught and lacerated by them, their wounds being yet unhealed.

The amount of internal revenue tax paid by the citizens of Massachusetts in the several districts for the year ending Sept. 1, 1863, was as follows: District 1, $455,053 71; 2, $795,051 25; 3, $1,718,896 92; 4, $921,256 51; 5, $608,583 26; 6, $930,284 12; 7, $739,747 90; 8, $966,287 37; 9, $463,005 10; 10, $747,949 58. Total, $8,420,467 51.

Col. WM. WHISTLER, who was the oldest army officer in the United States, except Gen. SCOTT, died at his residence, in Cincinnati, on Friday morning, at a very advanced age. Deceased had been on the retired list for a number of years.

The Gold market on Saturday was comparatively steady, closing 152 ¾ cent. The Railways were firm in the forenoon, but fell off at the Second Board. Money easy to the Brokers at 7 ¾ cent.

Breadstuffs were depressed and generally cheaper on Saturday. Provisions attracted less attention, but were held quite firmly. Whisky was less active and a shade lower. Cotton was in moderate demand, do were also Fish, Wool, Seeds, Salt, Lathe, Lime, Leather, Skins, Tallow, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Groceries. Petroleum was actively sought after by speculators at much higher prices, closing with a strong upward tendency. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops and Fruit. Freights exhibited less animation, owing, partly, to the high claims of shipowners. There were 610 vessels of all classes in port.

Congress and Its Work.

Congress meets to-day, and will unquestionably proceed at once to the transaction of business. SCHUYLER COLFAX will be elected Speaker with the general acquiescence of the House. His position as one of the most experienced members, his familiarity with the rules and proceedings of the body over which he is to preside, his personal intelligence, courtesy, and popularity, have made him by general consent the candidate of the Union men. The first thing to be done will be the appointment of the Committees of the House, and in this delicate and important task we have no doubt Mr. COLFAX will meet the general expectations of the country. We do not believe he will surrender the control of the public business to extremists of any kind, or favor in his selections the efforts of any faction to advance the Presidential aspirations of any man or of any party. He will recognize unquestionably the paramount claims of the loyal men of Congress and the country to direct the general course of public affairs: but he will also see the wisdom and propriety of giving all shades of the loyal sentiment of the Union full and fair representation in the public councils.

There does not seem to be a great deal of public business which demands the immediate action of Congress. But there are many questions of great interest and importance which will unquestionably engage the earnest and active attention of that body. The rebellion is drawing near enough to its close to turn public attention to measures for the reconstruction of the Union; and we have very little doubt that parties will be formed very promptly upon this question. It is reported that the President will discuss the point at some length in his forthcoming message; but he will depart from his usual practice if he does. Hitherto he has been content to meet questions as they arose and presented themselves for practical action,—and we see no reason to suppose that he will do otherwise now. But when this question does thus come up, we have no doubt he will be prepared to meet it by wise, timely and practical measures.

The Presidential question will enter largely into the debates of Congress and the schemes of its members. Personal preferences will largely influence Congressional sentiment on questions of policy, and before the session is over we shall doubtless find the canvass of next Fall very thoroughly and actively inaugurated. We should deprecate such an agitation as premature and unwise. We need for the next four years a President whose action shall be marked by practical wisdom and by ardent devotion to the permanent welfare of the whole country, rather than attachment to special theories or subserviency to any party or any clique. His task will be one of infinite delicacy and of considerable difficulty; and his action ought not to be prejudged or circumscribed by heated partisan controversies so long in advance of the time for its performance.

John C. Breckinridge.

If it be true, as is now positively declared, that a loyal bullet has sent this traitor to eternity, every loyal heart will feel satisfaction and will not scruple to express it. Ordinarily, enmity is disarmed before death; reproach is silenced, and even the sternest justice makes way for pity. The form that is shrouded is a sacred thing, and the grave itself is an altar on which every bitter feeling should be sacrificed forever. Human censorship does not presume to follow the spirit that has gone to its Eternal Judge; and even the most rigid feels constrained to remember his own frailties, and forgive. But where Death strikes such a public enemy as this, it exacts no such silent obeisance. Personal feeling has no part in the matter. It is to be regarded purely as a public event; and if it really has the shape of a public deliverance, it is just as right to welcome it as any other public blessing. It is just as proper, too, to speak the truth of such a criminal when dead as when living. Humanity has a just reckoning with guilt of this peculiar dye that can never be satisfied without posthumous infamy.

If ever there was a public man pledged to a career of fidelity and honor, it was JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. He belonged to a family that had always been noted for patriotism, as well as for every other exalted quality; as a young man he was personally associated with such great-souled patriots as CLAY and CRITTENDEN; the people of his own State, in his early youth, took him to their confidence with a readiness seldom exhibited, and the people of the United States elevated him to the second office in their gift, at an age without precedent in American history. Every inherited sentiment, every implanted principle, every obligation of gratitude, forbade him to be unfaithful to his country; but an unholy ambition ruined him. By nature frank, ardent, manly and eloquent, he fell a prey to the lures of higher preferment held out to him by the plotters against the peace of the country. They named him for the Presidency at Charleston, and he accepted the nomination, though it was given in violation of every principle which had ruled Democratic conventions, and was sure to divide and destroy his party. How far he was actually cognizant, at that time, of the secession plot, is not yet known. It may be that he was let into the full confidence of the prime conspirators, and fully understood that he should help them ruin if they could not help him rule. It may be that he was at first merely a pliant dupe in the hands of crafty knaves. In measuring his guilt this matters little. The time came when the treason of his supporters was no longer disguised; and it was then his duty to have renounced them and denounced them. Had he been a true man, his indignation at the use the traitors had made of him would have filled him with all the intensest hate of the treason itself; and the very fact that he had done something unwittingly to further it, would have stimulated him to redoubled efforts afterward to thwart and foil it. Instead of this, he showed all sympathy with it just as long as he could do so in safety within the public councils, and then he betook himself bodily to the camp of the rebels. It might have been in weakness that he was first made a dupe; but his subsequent career marked him one of the basest and wickedest of traitors.

We know that it is not easy to draw distinctions between the shades of this black treason against the Union. Yet we can recognize that some sort of charity may be given to such a man as Stonewall JACKSON, who bred to the doctrine of paramount State sovereignty, and conscientiously believed that it was his duty to obey the decision of his State expressed through constitutional forms. But no such extenuating plea can be advanced for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. In one of his last speeches in the Senate, he declared that he was a son of Kentucky, and would follow her destiny. And yet, in spite of the fact that Kentucky, within a week afterward declared, by a majority of sixty thousand votes at the polls, that she would not go out of the Union, he went home and issued a manifesto, declaring that "there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution; the United States no longer exist; the Union is dissolved;" and that he was now about to "exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the Senate of the United States for the musket of a soldier." This declared intention he made good by soon afterward rallying his friends at Russellville, where a resolution was passed, in so many words, bidding "defiance both to the Federal and State Governments," and delegates were appointed to the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy. BRECKINRIDGE was soon afterward as thoroughly identified with the rebels as JEFF. DAVIS himself; though in doing it he had to turn his back, not only upon the Union, but upon his own State, whose destiny he had solemnly protested that he would follow. Of all the accursed traitors of the land there has been none more heinously false than he—none whose memory will live in darker ignominy. God grant the country a speedy deliverance of all such parricides.

Strategy and Victory.

We quote elsewhere some passages of public interest, from a private letter, written by a staff officer of Gen. HARDEE, who commanded the right wing of the rebel army at the late battle, which resulted in such a terrible defeat for BRAGG. We have obtained the letter from a Union officer, who captured it at Ringgold, in Georgia, which was about the extreme limit reached by GRANT's army in pursuit of the rebels. The following sentence of this well-informed rebel is not unworthy of remark. After acknowledging the defeat of BRAGG's army, he says:

"The enemy, instead of sending aid to the relief of BURNSIDE—as I suppose Gen. BRAGG felt convinced of—quietly waited until we were above of more than a third of our strength in attempting the East Tennessee expedition, when on Monday they began operations by attacking in tremendous force," etc., etc.

We are convinced that the infinite value of astute strategy in the conduct of war was never more conclusively shown than by the results of the late battle between Gen. GRANT and Gen. BRAGG. The way in which the rebels were frustrated, circumvented, thwarted and outwitted—the way in which their efforts were annulled, their blows were made to recoil upon themselves, their plans were thrown into confusion, and their army into rout and dismay—though only partially known to the public—is full of entertainment and instruction, and will probably yet form one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of this or any other war.

The rebels were undoubtedly guilty of a stupendous military blunder in sending LONGSTREET's heavy detachment into East Tennessee—in dividing up the army of BRAGG in such a manner that his adversary could get between the two columns, prevent their junction, or attack either of them separately. Among other considerations that led them to adopt with impunity this dangerous step, was one based on the theory of a lack of energy and sagacity, lack of strategical genius, in short, in the commander of the Union army—on the theory that our General would fail to do the correct military thing at the proper moment, and would certainly do the wrong thing at the right moment for them. The rebel officer's letter shows that BRAGG had no idea that he would be attacked in his fortified position in front of Chattanooga, but fancied that our army at Chattanooga would be depleted and part of it sent off to East Tennessee. We must say, however, by way of defence of Gen. GRANT—what is simply a matter of history—that this division of BRAGG's army, and the sending of LONGSTREET's column into East Tennessee, was decided upon when JEFF. DAVIS visited the West in October last, and while Gen. ROSECRANS was in command at Chattanooga. They knew the losses ROSECRANS had suffered at Chickamauga in September, and doubtless thought that neither his army nor himself would feel disposed very speedily to commence an advance and an assault on their tremendous position. But when Gen. GRANT had assumed command, and been reinforced by SHERMAN's corps, and when the rebels began to carry out practically their theory that he also would fail to do the right thing for victory, GRANT punished the rebels for the insult they offered to him in a style which they will never forget, and which will prevent their ever again acting toward him after any such insolent fashion. For themselves, the rebels had, doubtless, a very nice and hopeful project in hand, which was probably "cooked up" by JEFF. DAVIS, BRAGG and LONGSTREET, immediately after Chickamauga. It might be something like this: Let us fortify Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge till they are impregnable:—let LONGSTREET take a column of 20,000 strong, march into East Tennessee, and gobble up BURNSIDE:—after the gobbling, let LONGSTREET return, flushed with victory, rejoin BRAGG's lately triumphant force, and let the whole army then make an attack direct upon Chattanooga, or perform a movement upon the flank of that position, and compel the Yankee army to skedaddle to Nashville, or even to Louisville. "Why may it not be done?"—we may fancy JEFF. DAVIS inquiring. "Why not?" responds BRAGG. "Good thing to do," says LONGSTREET. "I am determined," said JEFF. DAVIS, publicly at that time, "to drive the Abolitionists out of Tennessee, though it takes every man in the South to do it." Had an inferior General been opposed to BRAGG, the thing might well have been done.

The rebels did not do it. They failed because GEN. GRANT did not act as they anticipated, according to our rebel officer's confession, but did quite another thing, with quite another result than they expected. His strategical combinations were perfect, and his execution of them equally perfect and prompt, as well as successful. In all this we see the value of strategy, and we also, to take another view, see the influence of the personal character of a commander of an army upon the plans and combinations of an enemy.

Slavery as a War Force.

The belief that the South would find Slavery a source of weakness in case of war, was generally current at the North before this struggle commenced. It was supposed that in a conflict with the North, avowedly undertaken for the purpose of confirming and extending the institution, the negroes would rise against their masters and paralyze the operations of the rebel armies in the field by recalling a large portion of them to the defence of their own firesides; and if this did not happen, it was supposed that at least the fear of its happening would cause a very large augmentation of the precautions usually taken against insurrection, and would thus diminish the number of white men available for service on the frontier. More overseers would, it was thought, be needed on the plantations, stronger guards and patrols in the towns, and larger reserves at central points, ready to march to scenes of possible disturbance; and this alarm would, it was thought, be maintained and stimulated by the attitude of the slaves themselves, who, though they might not actually rise in revolt, would be sufficiently mutinous and insubordinate in their manner to prove that the traditional reverence for the ruling race was weakened, and the bonds of the captive relaxed.

None of these things have come to pass. The slaves have not risen. Either the iron has entered deeper into their souls than was supposed; either their degradation has been more complete than was imagined, even by those who were most keenly alive to the evils of their condition, or else there is less of the fire of resentment in the negro composition than in that of any other race with which we are acquainted.

We do not find that on the whole any stronger force has been required for the preservation of order at home on the plantations, since the war than before; on the contrary, there is every reason to suppose, that in point of fact, in most districts of the South, the means of protection against servile disturbances have never been so scanty as they have been during the past year. There has been an enormous loss of slaves, but it has only been in the regions penetrated by our armies, and it has been due to the running away and not to the resistance of the negroes.

All this has led many people to conclude that Slavery is, after all, a source of strength rather than of weakness in war; that it is a positive advantage for military purposes to have a portion of the community tied to the soil, content with the coarsest of food and scantiest clothing, and capable of keeping up the supply of products necessary for the support of their masters while fighting in the field.

But the fact is, that it is only with respect to one of the disadvantages of Slavery that we have been mistaken. The negro has proved more patient and less vindictive than we supposed him to be; but the armed vengeance of the slave is, perhaps, the very last thing that the master has to fear when engaged in hostility with a powerful and determined enemy. That change in the social condition of civilized countries which has converted war from a trial of mere valor into one of mechanical skill, and, above all, of wealth, is one which tells fearfully against all despotic countries, and, with much greater reason, against slave countries. War is now carried on upon such a scale, and with such vehemence, that it is not merely the physical resources of a nation that it tases to the uttermost, but its mental and moral resources. It has to throw into the struggle not merely muscular, but nervous strength, and this being the case, it is evident that a homogeneous community animated from top to bottom by common thought and common passion, has in it a capacity for wear and tear, which a society of castes cannot possibly exhibit.

If the South had been a community entirely composed of free men, this war would, no doubt, never have occurred; but if it had, it would number to-day two fighting men for its one. Our armies, instead of finding themselves surrounded as they advance by hordes of fugitives eager for their protection, would have met a whole population in arms—the most formidable difficulty that an invader can encounter. Every farm would have sent out its spies or guerrillas, and every thicket concealed its assassin. If, in short, the negro population had been animated by the same spirit as the whites of Virginia, for instance, and had the same interest in the war, he must be a very bold or very sanguine man who would say that our enterprise was ever to be crowned with success. Moreover, if this were the case, the sufferings for want of food and supplies which are now exercising so large an influence on the fortunes of the war, would never have occurred. The cultivation of the soil would always have retained the necessary number of laborers at home, and they would be laborers working with the zeal and industry and economy which are always inspired by an intelligent self-interest, and which can be inspired by nothing else.

And it must not be forgotten that a free community unconsciously prepares for war, by the variety of its industry. Capital and labor could not in such a community be, as they have been at the South, directed into one channel, for the sole purpose of enriching a few individuals. In a country of great extent, and blessed with a fertile soil, as the South is, the larger portion of its labor and capital will always be devoted to raising food, and it will always have vast stores of it on hand. A nation which cannot feed itself, and has not the command of the sea, must always be pitiably helpless, in any struggle which lasts beyond a single campaign.

We say nothing now of the ingenuity, fertility of resource, energy, intensity, versatility, which are bred by freedom, and by freedom only, and which have always made great commercial countries the bitterest, most obstinate and enduring antagonists in war. We content ourselves with noticing merely the material disadvantages of Slavery, and anybody who witnesses their working in the South, without seeing how much of our success in this great struggle we owe, and shall owe to the end, to the infatuation with which the enemy hugs the accursed thing to his soul, must be strangely constituted. And the fall of the South in this contest, in spite of the valor and skill of its soldiers; in spite of its vast area and fertile soil; in spite of its enormous distances; its deadly climate; its vast swamps; its vast forests; in spite of its cotton, for which Europe is starving, furnishes a warning against Slavery, so awful and so conspicuous, that it almost seems as if the revolution had been foreordained for the purpose of ridding the world of the foulest of its many crimes.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

THE MESSAGE AND THE REPORTS.

The President's Message will be ready for Congress by noon to-morrow. It is said to be the shortest document yet written by Mr. LINCOLN. It will make about five columns of the TIMES. The War Office report will make about five and a half columns; Treasury about four and a half, and Navy between six and seven columns. The reports proper of the other Secretaries are brief. All will accompany the Message.

FRAUD IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Medical Department Investigating Committee is said to be terrible on the management of that Bureau while under Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND. It is proved that he instructed the Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia to cease purchasing drugs in open market at quotation prices, and contracted with other parties in that city for the same articles at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. higher rates than the testifying parties offered to furnish them for. A New-York blanket contract; hospital bedstead contract, made with a smooth firm in this city, and whisky and other minor contracts of this bureau are said to be soaked with fraud.

PEACEFUL AND BELLIGERENT INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from O. H. UNCAS, Special Agent, appointed by the President to confer with the Black-feet, Indians in the vicinity of Fort Benton, dated Salt Lake City, Nov. 16. Mr. UNCAS says, that from information obtained from whites direct from Stickney Water mines, he learns that the Indians are all quiet and peaceful, and that no difficulty is anticipated with them during the Winter, unless it be with the Mountain Crows, who claim all the territory on both sides of the Yellowstone, from its mouth clear to its source in the mountains, and are determined that the whites shall not occupy nor explore it. An expedition is now being fitted out to explore this region, which abounds in the precious minerals, and trouble is expected to ensue with the Crows.

GREAT FRAUDS IN THE FORAGE DEPARTMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

Soon after Col. TAGGAS had assumed the duties of Quartermaster-General, in the absence of Gen. MEIGS, it was reported that enormous frauds had been perpetrated in the delivery of forage through Quartermasters at Alexandria. The investigation, which was immediately instituted, discovered that immense frauds had been practiced upon the Government through the connivance of contractors and Quartermasters, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

Quartermasters SPENCER and FERGUSON have been sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

The Secretary of War has all the facts and will probe the matter to the bottom.

Parties occupying high positions in the Army of the Potomac are said to be involved in these revelations.

ELECTION CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

There is still considerable dispute between certain new Members of the House of Representatives and the Clerk of the House, Mr. EDWARD EDGERTON, as to the validity of their certificates of election. The dispute extends, changes its case and scene, and suffers continually new complications. The certificates of election of the Members from Virginia and West Virginia have now been pronounced defective by Mr. EDGERTON. California, Minnesota and Kansas have not yet come into his hands. On Saturday evening SMITHERS, of Delaware, DEGENS, of Connecticut, and ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, waited on Mr. EDGERTON to ascertain his decision in their own cases, and those of their colleagues. He said that the certificates from only three States originally were correct—Maine, Iowa and Delaware. Of the other States, all which had reported up to last night had been corrected and made sufficient except Maryland, Missouri, Vermont and Oregon. In reply to a question put by one of the three members, and in presence of them all, Mr. EDGERTON said he received the defective certificates about one month since. In reply to the question, "When did you telegraph to the State authorities interested in knowing it, the fact that these certificates were defective?" he answered "On Friday." To the intimation that he might, and should have telegraphed sooner, Mr. EDGERTON replied in substance that it was not his business to do so, but the business of the members who held the certificates; that if he were to telegraph it would look as if he were trying to teach the State authorities how to do their work, &c.

EDGERTON's objection to the alleged imperfect certificates is, that they do not specifically state that the members were elected "in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States." That it is not proper for him to certify, simply, that at an election for Members of Congress, held on such a day, they were "duly elected."

On Saturday evening the caucus of the Administration members appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. EDGERTON to ascertain definitely what course he would pursue about the certificates. It was composed of THOS. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania; HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland; DAWES, of Massachusetts, and FESS, of New-Hampshire. They had an interview with him to-day, but the Committee could not obtain any satisfactory answer and came to no satisfactory conclusion.

The exclusion of the members whose certificates are alleged to be imperfect would give the Democratic five majority, but nobody need be anxious about any such result, nor apprehend a want of a quorum, nor a waste of a month in filibustering till new certificates can be obtained.

The House will be properly and legitimately and legally organized to-morrow, and SCHUYLER COLFAX will be elected Speaker, and the Clerk, Door-keeper, etc., will also be elected.

It may also be added that it is now alleged, by those opposed to Mr. EDGERTON's course, that the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New-York, which have Copperhead majorities in Congress, received notice of the informality of their certificates in ample time to have them corrected, while the states with Administration majorities were not notified until last Friday. During last month some of the members now attempted to be excluded from the the roll, forwarded their credentials, and were informed that they were correct."

This information was obtained from Mr. EDGERTON, the Clerk, himself.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

During three days last week the receipts from Internal Revenue amounted to $1,300,000.

THE RUSSIANS.

The Russian naval officers, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD and the Russian Minister, on Saturday visited the Navy-yard, and other places of interest in the National Metropolis.

EAST VIRGINIA.

The first session of the Legislature of the new State of Virginia, comprising the Eastern Counties of the Old Dominion, will convene in Alexandria on Monday, Dec. 7, at 12 M.

PROMOTION FOR GALLANTRY.

The Secretary of the Navy has promoted Ensign BURKE, of the monitor *Lehigh*, to the grade of Acting Master in the volunteer service, for distinguished gallantry under a severe fire of the enemy from Fort Moultrie.

GEN. BUTLER'S CAVALRY INSPECTOR.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has appointed Maj. GEORGE W. COLE, Third New-York cavalry, Cavalry Inspector in his Department.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message, according to present aspects, will not be forwarded to Congress until Tuesday.

THE COURSE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

There is much conversation relative to the course of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in making up the roll of members. The law to regulate the duties of the Clerk in preparing for the organization of the House, passed on the 2d of March last, provides that before the first meeting of the next Congress, and every subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States. On inquiry, to-day, it is ascertained that no credentials have been filed from Minnesota, Kansas or California up to this time. All the other States have filed, and all are correct excepting West Virginia, Oregon, Vermont, Missouri and Virginia. Last Friday the Clerk sent a telegram to the Secretary of State of West Virginia, to be here by Monday, to correct the returns from that State. He will doubtless arrive in time. On the same day he also sent dispatches to Vermont, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, the last two of which have already filed corrected credentials. Vermont has not yet done so, but will by to-morrow.

FROM CUBA, MEXICO AND VENEZUELA.

News from Mexico—Arrivals of French Reinforcements—Reported Removal of Juarez from San Luis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863.

By the steamer *Cuba*, which arrived at this port from Vera Cruz on the 27th inst., news has been received from Mexico City up to the 14th, and from Vera Cruz to the 21st.

The French steamer of the past month brought to the last-named place a strong detachment to reinforce the expeditionary army. The succeeding steamer, that arrived on the 17th of this month, brought, also, another detachment of equal strength. Other ships belonging to the Government were daily expected at Vera Cruz, which had left France with fresh troops for Mexico.

According to the *Estafeta*, a Franco-Mexican paper, JUAREZ' Government were about to leave San Luis Potosi. The principal persons, according to that paper, intend to go and fix themselves at Monterey. Some of the most important personages had left for Matamoras; two or three others were preparing to take the road to Queretaro. Considering the source from which this intelligence proceeds, not much reliance can be placed on it. Such a step does not accord with the following, namely, that DORANO has sent his family to San Luis, whither COMONFORT had arrived with the troops that he withdrew from Queretaro. This latter place, according to the latest accounts received at Vera Cruz, has been abandoned, for ECHEGARAY, in withdrawing from San Juan del Rio, proceeded to the Estancia de las Vacas.

The conduct of DORANO, writes the correspondent of the *Diario*, continues very ambiguous; he obeys nothing that emanates from the Government at San Luis; the same may be said of his troops, and URAGA acts in the same way. COMONFORT holds more relations with JUAREZ' Government, but PORFIRIO DIAZ is the General-in-Chief of the guerrillas, who may be called JUAREZ' real supporters. At San Luis preparations were being hastily made to remove to Zacatecas.

Of the movements of the French forces, the following is the latest intelligence received here from Vera Cruz. It is given in a letter from a correspondent of the *Eco del Comercio*, in Mexico City, dated the 14th inst.

"The troops that marched from Tolucca on the high road to Morelia must be, by this, at Acambaro. Here they will come in contact with those of Gen. DORSAY, who are at San Juan del Rio. MEJIA, who commanded the vanguard, must be, according to some, at Queretaro, and according to others, had gone by the right to San Miguel de Allende. MARQUEZ is going, together with Gen. SAMANIEGO, to Morelia. When the General-in-Chief sets out he will leave, with a light column, which he has got organized, and which consists of 1,500 Zouaves and four squadrons, with a battery, of the imperial guard, taking the centre between both divisions, until he arrives at Celaya. DORAY's and MEJIA's division, will go on to San Luis Potosi, the central division is to occupy Guanajuato. CHAVES' forces have taken possession of Leon, and Tower will be added in due time to facilitate the road to Guadalajara."

"All the country," writes another correspondent to the same paper from Mexico City, "between Guadalajara and Leon, on account of the forces of the Liberals that held it under subjection, having removed, has been occupied by the partisans of the reactionary party, who will be employed at their leisure in collecting the fugitives.

"SELGARE has arrived at Celaya with two thousand men, well equipped, which were given him by GENERAL Gen. YAMES has left, with Gen. DOSAL, to take possession of the office of Prefect of Guanajuato; BALMINTEGO is to have charge of that of Queretaro, and UGARTE of Morelia. CALVO is to go to San Luis. MERANGOS is to take a division to the interior, for which he has already made up his list of officers."

The Quota of New-York.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 6.

GOV. SEYMOUR and the Secretary of War have agreed upon a Commission to ascertain the fair quota of the State of New-York, and to inquire into the disproportionate enrollment in the several Congressional Districts of the State. The Commission consists of Judge ALLEN, of Oswego, Gen. LAIN, of Indiana, and Gen. BOWEN, of Massachusetts, who are to enter upon their duties at once.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Carl Anschütz's German experiment commenced at the Academy of Music on Wednesday last. Three performances in all have been given—on the night we have named, on Friday and on Saturday. If it were the province of journalism to refer to management, we might find in these three entertainments a theme for comment. We might ask, is it good policy to have the house half empty on the opening night? Is it judicious to try to revolutionize the entire system of management, simply because inexperienced persons, with theoretical ideas, happen to find themselves in authority? Mr. Anschütz requires a large and hearty background of supporters. He is attempting a severe task—the education of the public in a particular kind of music. To increase the numbers of that public should be an object with him; not to operate or worry those who are already on his side. There is no bore so intolerable as an empty house; yet this affliction has been suffered by every one visiting the German opera on the nights we have named. There were a certain number of enthusiasts and a few outsiders—sufficient, we hope, to pay expenses—on every night, but the general effect of bare benches was calculated to make the average mind regret its kid gloves. But these matters are for the managerial judgment. Beyond briefly glancing at them we desire nothing better than to leave them alone.

The three performances we have referred to have introduced all the male singers of Mr. Anschütz's company, and we may say of the latter that whatever may be their shortcomings in point of volume of voice, they are by no means deficient in intelligence or in the ability to use their resources to the best advantage. The Academy is a lonely place for the voice. Nothing but strength tells there. We must look, therefore, to those departments where this quality is exhibited to find the material for unqualified praise. We find it easily enough in the orchestra and chorus, and as German opera depends so largely on these important, but generally neglected features, we think we can discover the germ of future prosperity in their completeness. Mr. Anschütz's orchestra is collectively stronger and individually better than any orchestra we have had in the City for many years. Guided by the nervous baton of the conductor, it sketches out the plan of a work with sure vigor and fidelity. The chorus is unusually good; better, indeed, than any chorus that we remember to have heard at the Academy. In these two names the musician finds a true source of artistic enjoyment. They impart closeness and unity to every performance. The ensembles are invariably spirited; the orchestral figures nicely and even delicately preserved, and—we may add—the soloists are at least better than any German soloists we have had before. If the public desires to hear German opera, it can do so well and assuredly comfortably at the Academy. There are only two or three houses in Germany where in all these particulars Mr. Anschütz's company is excelled. New-York, in point of Teuton population, is said to be the third German city of the world. The day is not distant when it will boast of a theatre more accurately adapted to the caliber of German voices. The Academy is too large; it requires singers such as Italy only can supply. Until that day comes, it is the duty of every German to support the parent enterprise; to make strong the hands of the management, and to be content with a very palpable progress towards perfection. Mr. Anschütz has several important works in progress, which he will produce with all the expedition possible. To-night Flotow's popular opera of "Martha" will be given with an excellent distribution.

From Philadelphia we hear that Mr. Marsh's season has opened with remarkable brilliancy. He has a large subscription, sufficient, it is said, to cover the possibility of a loss. Mr. Grau's concert tour came to an end on Saturday. The leading artists of his company will return to the City to-day, and intend enjoying a rest of a fortnight before recommencing operations. Mr. Grau will afterward start on an operatic tour, visiting all the principal and many of the minor cities of the Union, and staying in each a sufficient time to give the most popular works of the Italian repertoire. All necessary additions will be made to his company for this purpose, including a sufficient orchestra and chorus. The experiment is a bold one, but its novelty will probably insure its success.

Mr. J. K. Paine, a young American organist of positive attainments, gave an exhibition of his powers on Thursday last, at an up-town Church, and secured an unmistakable verdict in his favor. Mr. Paine is an admirable player, and shines to particular advantage in Bach's music, which he interprets with graceful ease and effect. We shall be glad to hear that the concert is to be repeated. The public has much to learn from a performer whose method is so solid and praiseworthy.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' seventh popular matinée on Saturday was a complete success. For a wonder it did not rain. The artists were in good humor; the audience was brilliant, and Mr. Parsons (solo pianist) assisted in a most acceptable manner.

Messrs. Mason Brothers, of this City, have just issued a neat little work for the cabinet organ, harmonium and melodeon. It is called *Recreations*, and consists of effective arrangements of popular themes for these instruments. Good taste and skill are displayed in the elaboration of the subjects, and the mechanical execution of the work is perfect. Written on the subject we refer with much pleasure to the cabinet organs sold by this firm, and manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, of Boston. The organ is preëminently the king of instruments, but, like other potentates, it requires a spacious office for its accommodation. Until the elephant becomes a household pet and the "Behemoth of the Scriptures" follows its mistress up Broadway with a blue ribbon round its neck, it is hardly possible that the organ will become a common article of domestic furniture; it is too large and too costly. But many of its best points have been compressed by the makers we have named, with a success which, whilst it adapts the instrument to every-day use, still preserves the gravity, grandeur and variety of its thunderous parent. The cabinet organ, as Messrs. Mason & Hamlin appropriately term the instrument in its condensed and popularized form, is so excellent and valuable that we see no reason why it should not become as common as the piano-forte. It is small, cheap, handsome, and "discourses most excellent music." The lovers of organ music should make the acquaintance of the instrument.

There will be a novelty at the Olympic Theatre to-night, in the shape of an original domestic play, entitled, "As you Sow you must Reap." The work will be produced with all the care and completeness for which this theatre is already famous. Mr. Jerry Cowper, an old-time favorite at Wallack's Theatre, will make his reentrée in one of the leading parts. Elsewhere the attractions appear to be sufficient. There is no distraction in the charges that go to Wallack's to see "Recaudo." At Niblo's the house is crowded every night to witness the "Lakes of Killarney," and to enjoy the agreeable vivacity of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. At the Winter Garden the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" has already proved to be a temporary card for the management. The attendance on Saturday was tremendous, and the piece will, probably, run through the entire engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. It is the best drama that has been produced in New-York for two years, and merits all the success it has achieved. Mr. Jackson has placed it on the stage with liberality, and it is acted with great spirit. At Barnum's Museum the play is still "Christmas Eve, or the Duel in the Snow." The giants and the Lilliputian king are to be seen at all hours; also Herr Rosey, a performer on a new musical instrument called the "Eunnelyuka." Other novelties are announced, for full particulars of which we must refer to our advertising columns. At the Broadway Amphitheatre a very attractive bill is provided. Some of the greatest equestrian performers in the world are engaged at this establishment, and the entertainments are conducted in a thoroughly admirable manner. Tom Ashworth's Menagerie, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, is an establishment to which every child in the country ought to be taken. It is altogether the best Menagerie we have ever had in the Metropolis. The lovers of animals, by-the-way would do well to pay a visit to the New Bowery Theatre, where Mr. Bergmann is giving some very interesting and remarkable performances with his dogs Carlo and Brain.

At the Théâtre Français, to-morrow night, the following pieces will be played: "La Histoire d'un Spus," vaudeville, in one act, by Clairville; "Le feu au Couvent," comedy, in one act, by Barrière, and "*La Chanteuse*," *comedie-vaudeville*, *in one act*, by Soulié.

Mr. and Miss H. M. F. Brown gave an extremely interesting reading from American and English poets, at Clinton Hall, on Friday last. An original poem, entitled "Our Imported Wine," was one of the successes of the evening.

Mr. Stephen Massett (Jeemes Pipes, of Pipesville) will introduce his new serio-comic lecture to a New-York audience, on Wednesday next, at Niblo's. He calls it "Drifting About."

Another new programme is provided by George Christy at his cheerful little temple to-night.

The Park Theatre, (Brooklyn.)—The new drama, translated from the French, by a member of the Press, for Mr. Harrison, was brought out at the Park on Tuesday last with great success. It has run every night since, and will be continued this week. The drama, which is entitled the "Imposter," is thoroughly sensational—including, in the brief existence of a three-act play, several murders, a tremendous powder explosion, extreme manifestations of all the great passions which lead men on to glory or plunge them into the darkest associations, a blind mother, a perjured friend, a doting lover—yes, a pair of them—and a rapid succession of brilliant *tableaux*—all of which, combined, form the material with which Mr. Harrison's company nightly delight and smooth their audience. Mr. Harrison, as the villain *Karl*, is very good. The *role* is an effective one, and his interpretation is admirable. Miss Irving in the blind Countess alluded to. The make-up of this lady is a perfect picture, and her action is gracefully natural. Miss Cowan is a very pretty *débutante*, and sustains the character of *Charlotte*, a betrothed young lady, who becomes terribly mixed up by the machinations of *Karl*, and the mysterious movements of her lover. The latter individual is represented by Mr. Warren, who apparently loves with all his heart, and rather enjoys it. The piece is well cast, and while the stunning situations render the drama exciting, the pertinent dialogue materially assists in leading one with interest from point to point. The play is a genuine success, and crowds the house every night.

Musical Matinée.—The second musical matinée was given at the Park on Saturday afternoon. A very brilliant audience attended, and Messrs. Carreño, and Cassin, Mme. Rosenberg and Bianco Children interpreted a programme of more than usual interest, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The third matinée will be given on Wednesday at 2½ o'clock.

Philharmonic.—The second Concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic will be given on Saturday, the last rehearsal being given on Wednesday afternoon at the Academy. On each occasion the programme will be the same. Mme. Virginia Wentworth Lozier will sing; Miss Eleanor Carpenter will, with the orchestra, play Weber's famous "Concert-Stück." Mr. Lenton will blow, and the orchestra, under the skillful lead of Mr. Eisner, who, as in the case of Miss Carpenter, is always ready and glad to lend an encouraging hand to merit, will interpret a Symphony by Schumann, the Introduction to Wagner's Lohengrin, and "A Night in Grenada." The concert promises to be one of unusual brilliancy.

Fire at Fell's Point.

Baltimore, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Five large warehouses on Fell's Point, used by the Commissary Department for storage, forage, &c., were destroyed by fire Saturday evening. The loss was some $90,000, about $60,000 of which was sustained by the Government.

Coughs, Hoarseness and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary irritation.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Wrapper's Bottle.

Get the Best.

REV. O. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, New-York, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends to Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND STILO-BALSAMUM. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blonds than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars see bills, inclosing stamp for a circular. DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete it ever had, comprising all the newest styles, new manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmonichords, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. FAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
BYRNE & SCOTTISWOODE,
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Bond-st.

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POLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and other fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines have won the Highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. Office No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for various veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Patent Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-house, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

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Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
F. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 458 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILLINERY GOODS at lowest prices.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try it. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

For the Hair, Berry's Trichoferous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

Glenney—Gollaer.—At Saugerties, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 28, by Rev. M. Powers, John Glenney to Caroline E. Gollaer, both of this City.

Hilles—Kelsey.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, Cleveland, Ohio, by Rev. J. H. Monteith, Mr. W. D. Hilles, of this City, to Miss Laura, youngest daughter of Mr. Irad Kelsey.

DIED.

Darby.—On Friday, Dec. 4, Geo. Frederick Darby, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday morning, Dec. 7, at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

Fleet.—At Oyster Bay Cove, L. I., on Saturday morning, Nov. 28, Catherine Matilda Fleet, daughter of the late John Fleet, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Floyd.—At Utica, on Friday, Dec. 4, Richard Treanor, youngest child of Hon. John C. and Sarah B. Floyd, of Mantua, N. J., aged 12 years.

Leavitt.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, Mrs. Lucy Leavitt, aged 87 years.

Her funeral will be attended at Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her residence, No. 15 Bond-st., corner of Church-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family, and of her sons David and Andrew V. T. Leavitt, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Lohmann.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 6, Margaret F. Lohmann, wife of Isaac Lohmann.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Eighth, near Avenue A, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Miller.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, after a lingering illness, Miss Hester Miller.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, from No. 50 Great Jones-st.

Middleton.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 4, Sophia, wife of John Middleton, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Fleetwood-st. Baptist Church, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Williams.—At New-Dorkaen, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 4, Rebecca Angelina, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Williams, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at the Grove Church, Weehawken, at 2 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 7.

Wyckoff.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Bustentown, N. J., of pneumonia, Albertus D. Wyckoff.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Class 6th.—Dec. 5, 1863.
12, 63, 33, 15, 65, 56, 59, 28, 13, 18, 10, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS LOTTERY OF MISSOURI.

Class 9.—Morning, Dec. 4, 1863.
68, 45, 69, 26, 71, 28, 43, 65, 42, 12, 52, 16, 37.
Class 10.—Evening, Dec. 4, 1863.
29, 76, 1, 15, 58, 50, 21, 25, 33, 32, 30, 2, 20.
Class 11.—Morning, Dec. 5, 1863.
9, 28, 37, 54, 62, 57, 25, 48, 31, 61, 51, 35, 71.
Class 12.—Evening, Dec. 5, 1863.
3, 51, 66, 65, 15, 21, 33, 67, 39, 8, 43, 30, 2.
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(Rates for December, all 12, 75.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE COMBINATION LOTTERY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Class 9—Morning, Dec. 4, 1863.
50, 34, 7, 66, 77, 63, 9, 75, 23, 5, 39, 4, 36.
Class 10—Evening, Dec. 4, 1863.
4, 1, 72, 19, 53, 2, 47, 74, 64, 23, 56, 10, 29.
Class 11—Morning, Dec. 5, 1863.
50, 14, 62, 43, 44, 26, 47, 57, 77, 46, 53, 6, 72.
Class 12—Evening, Dec. 5, 1863.
57, 56, 15, 28, 11, 32, 8, 37, 41, 39, 34, 76, 36.
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OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,
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ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
of new and beautiful styles, which, for good taste in design, cannot be surpassed.
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Nos. 56 and 58 East Houston-st.,
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BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of doors and windows, without interfering with the free use of the same for ventilating purposes. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of the sashes, and are deadeners of sound from the street or otherwise. For circular, with references to thousands of our most respectable citizens, address
THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER-STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., over the Manhattan Savings Bank. Local agents wanted everywhere.

Department of Finance,
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,
No. 32 Chambers-st.

To Tax-Payers.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all Taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 5th day of December, inst., to the date of payment.
John Murphy, Receiver.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.—Members of this fraternity are invited to meet with the Nu Chapter, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 8 A. M., at their Hall, No. 512 Broadway, to unite with them in paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Major Gilbert M. Elliott, killed at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24.
R. RAGOON, Chairman Com'tee.
W. R. Blackwell, Sec'y.

Fifteenth Ward Union Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock, at the Electric House, corner Broadway and 4th-st.
E. C. Benedict, President.
T. R. Stewart, Secretary.

Ladies' Gilt Combs—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO DOLLARS, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN and FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Fans.—Ladies' Fans—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
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"Leaves Skeletonized and Flowers Preserved."—The person who advertised to above name some time since, is requested to communicate address to Box No. 2,016 Boston Post-office.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE. OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE.
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every distress of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," of his office,
NO. 616
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

HEAR.

Harlem, July 24, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, constantly attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a nervous cough and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is decidedly as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 265 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 5.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great weakness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, on the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 186 2d-av.

No. 128 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 3, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for many successive years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have secured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for years time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His skill gratefully thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 38 Sixth-st.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that his treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 26, 1861.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual sneezing of the throat, the shifts speaking over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 220 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW MAGAZINE FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public to their NEW MAGAZINE, the January number of which is now ready.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will be devoted to choice Literature and the Illustration of the Fashions, and will also contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Cloak Sleeves, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery, &c., &c., with Receipts, Music and other matters interesting to ladies generally. It will be edited by Mrs. HENRY PETERSON, who will rely upon the services, in the Literary Department, of a number of well-known writers.

A HANDSOME STEEL ENGRAVING and a COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATE will illustrate every number, besides well-executed Wood Cuts, Illustrative of Stories, Patterns, &c., for numerous to mention.

THE JANUARY NUMBER

This Number (now ready) contains the following attractive and illustrations:

Beautiful Mezzotinto Steel Engraving.
Beautiful Colored Steel Fashion Plate.
Music—"After the Dance." Words by E. Pollitzer, Music by Heyward.
Gabriel Wilkin's Revenge. By Eleanor C. Donnelly.
The Yankee Girl. By the Editor.
After Long Years. By Julia Eugenia Reed.
Lines for an Album. By the Editor.
Stella. By Harriet W. Sullivan.
To Ina. By T. S. Chambers.
Mary Darling. By Virginia F. Townsend.
Song. By Sara J. Ramsay.
Hazel's Mission.
A Memory. By Annie F. Keed.
The Loss of Mrs. Riley. By Mrs. Margaret Hosmer.
Twilight. By Caroline A. Bell.
Gleneary. By Harris Byrne.
The Sufferings. By Sarah Tytler.
The End of our Evil Days. By Gerte Myer.
How Time Do It. Embodying a Plea for Widowed. By Marion Harland.
A Memorial Poem. By Eliza Forest Randolph.
Wear the Ring. By Olive B. Payne.
New Styles in Bonnets, Caps, Sleeves, &c. Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings.
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Editor's Department, Including Substitutes, Flowers in Winter, The Mother's Remorse, New Publications, Miscellaneous Hints, The Fashions, Plan of Dressing for Commencement, &c.

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THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.

In Press and will be Published on SATURDAY, Dec. 12,

THE DAYS OF SHODDY.
THE DAYS OF SHODDY.
THE DAYS OF SHODDY.
A NOVEL OF THE GREAT REBELLION OF 1861.
BY HENRY MORFORD,
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excites the enthusiasm of loyal men and the wrath of Copperheads. The Boston Post, a Democratic journal of the old school, says of it: "All American readers know the ability of Parton with a subject like this. Burr, Jackson, Butler—these are the jewels in his crown, and there is some lustre in them also. It is clear and elegant in style; the scenes flitting by like a dream. The humor, the sense, are well selected, and better told. Mr. Parton's book is absolutely the most interesting novel of the day, only it is not a novel; it is the truth. It is truth with the stirring incidents that have impressed the attention of the nation so far in the war; it is a history of many points of our national struggle; it is a gossip of intelligent minds over their cigars, who know the facts and are full of speculation as to causes and effects; it is a most racy, spicy, and readable book.

The NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS, a Democratic journal of the new school, on the contrary, is very sassy and bitter, styling Mr. Parton a "literary hack," declaring that "the man who would praise such a man (as Butler) would praise a fiend." Also, that "Butler is a renegade, a parasite, a mercenary speculator, an insulter of women," &c. The conclusion of the whole matter with the News, with reference to this book, is that "as a literary and political curiosity it is therefore worth sending, on the principle that most wonder valuable a life of the d—vil."

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WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND TRUSTworthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place on the south side of Long Island; a Protestant married man whom will be preferred to attend the dairy preferred. Address Box No. 146 New-York Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 16 years of age, having a taste for drawing, to apprentice at the sign and ornamental painting. Apply at HOUSE & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

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To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for state bonds, we can now proceed to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
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For sale at market rates.
The Coupons on Government Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Negotiable collectable bonds on all points in the United States and Canada.

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U. S. 5-20'S PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
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CHARNLEY & HATCH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of CHARNLEY & HATCH, for the transaction of a
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
and for the purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 34 Wall-st.
WM. S. CHARNLEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863. WALTER T. HATCH.

WANTED, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $20,000 to $40,000 at 8 per cent. for 5 years. Property worth $100,000 and strictly first-class in every respect. Bondsman worth half a million. Apply to
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READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
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U. S. { Bonds of all issues on hand. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. Quartermasters' checks and vouchers.
and American Gold guaranteed and for sale by
LIVERMORE, OLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day declared an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 52 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, with all previous payments thereon made, will be forfeited to the Company, which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th and opened on the 20th December, 1863. A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 121 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.
THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1st instant the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, (Class 1a.) will be held at the office of the Company, on the third WEDNESDAY of December instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. E. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 32 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 43 Exchange-place.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1863.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Dec. 15, 1863, and reopened Jan. 5, 1864. By order, J. B. RANDOLL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 15 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the Panic's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. APply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 23 Nassau-st.

AS COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant man, a situation as collector for tenement rent, or any other honest business; good reference and security given, and prompt payments made. Address F. W., Box No. 125 6th-av.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—BY BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, FOR their woollen and vesting department, two good salesmen, who have been employed in this capacity in a wholesale cloth house. Only those thoroughly acquainted with the trade. Call on M. ADOLPH BERNHEIMER, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND TRUSTworthy man to take charge of a gentleman's place on the south side of Long Island; a Protestant married man whom will be preferred to attend the dairy preferred. Address Box No. 146 New-York Post-office.

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WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the gun trade by S. KITTREDGE & CO., Cincinnati.

AUCTION SALES.

SEVERE SORENSON, Auctioneer.
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY W. G. BOARDMAN, ESQ.

D. W. IVES & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway:

A collection of about 100 paintings, representing American scenery, painted from nature by W. G. Boardman, Esq., the well-known landscape painter.

This interesting collection is the result of Mr. Boardman's studies from nature during the past three years, and will be found to abound in charming landscapes of various stamp, representing views in Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, New-York, Virginia, &c., of mountain, lake, river, and some beautiful coast scenery—which derive special interest from the extreme care and fidelity with which they are finished.

The whole of the collection is framed very richly and appropriately; and we take pleasure in recommending the attention of connoisseurs to these meritorious paintings. On exhibition day and evening until sale, and catalogues ready.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert N. Gunting, vs. the President and Directors of the Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Depot-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States for the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, filed by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and franchises of the Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Fort and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen, and State of Indiana, through the County of Huntington, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 6th day of March, 1862, or now is, owner or possessed, together with all the road under and on each line of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company or its agents have taken and used for road bed, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights, chattels, or franchises of the said Company, and the all that certain railroad of the said Company, and the all that certain railroad of the said Company, known as part of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad, and the Fort Wayne and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, received or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds contained or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, now held or to be acquired by said Company, and also all the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad, extending from Fort Wayne to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company, of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be reserved for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the time and place, in like manner, offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, appurtenant to be sold as the property of the said Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and sale proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the costs, expenses of the sale, and the balance to the payment of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fort and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1862, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, and the balance, if any, which may remain, shall be paid to Franklin B. Gultine, the plaintiff, or money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser to failing to pay being responsible for any loss occasioned thereby.

DAVID S. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 12, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 10 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

[illegible] Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
[illegible] Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
[illegible] Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
[illegible] French Musketoons, smooth bore, cal. 73-100.
[illegible] Russian Pistols.
[illegible] Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
[illegible] Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
[illegible] Joslyn's Rifles, breech loading.
[illegible] Cutlasses and Scabbards.
[illegible] Roman Swords and Scabbards.
[illegible] Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,365 Knapsacks and Straps. 158 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
40 Pouches.
[illegible] Gun Slings.
440 Waist Belts.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed, and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 16th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Sherland's Store, North Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of December, at 12 o'clock P. M., on board thereof, the prize steamer FLAMBEAU, now lying at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GROUPS FOR PARLORS AND GARDENS, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS, BUSTS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 546 Broadway, next to corner of Bleecker-st., a very large and choice collection of Carrara Marble Statuary and Busts, viz.: "Hope," "Nymph," "Muse," "Mandolin," "Greek Venus," "Venus," after Canova; "Diletta," "Venus of the Apple," "Innocence," "Bacchante," "Mater Dolorosa," "Dancing Nymph," "Dancing Faun," "Prayer," "Water Carrier," "The Fox Bacchante," bust of "Washington," bust of "Madonna," and other choice Groups and Figures, never before offered.

Also, a very elaborate Fountain, with three basins, for garden or museum, and four very fine Carrara marble Urns, ornamented, and other garden figures, groups, and vases, will be sold on the 2d day of December, at 11 o'clock, at 1 Hudson-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

AUCTION SALES

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(MONDAY,) DECEMBER 7,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
20 B'way Fire Ins. Co.	$25	100 Council, Stage Co.	$25
200 Warren R. Co.	50	5 Eighth-av. R. R.	100
20 Arcade Fire Ins. Co.	50	30 Metropolitan Fire Ins.	100
10 Man. Gas Light Co.	20	50 W. India Cotton Co.	100
60 Sixty. Fire Ins. Co.	50	20 New-World F. I. Co.	50

$14,000 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, $1,000 each.
$4,000 6 per cent. Lawrence County Coal and Oil Co. Bonds.
$2,000 7 per cent. Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company Bonds.
$1,000 7 per cent. Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$20,000 7 per cent. Great Western (Ill.) Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, Dec. 10.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

EDWARD SORENSEN, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUE STATUETTES.

And other magnificent French goods, just landed, ex ships Mercury and Germania.
To be sold at auction by EDWARD SORENSEN,
No. 507 Broadway,
ON
12 o'clock, on MONDAY next, 9th inst.

ALBERT C. HATWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 7, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 19th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of drawing-room parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. These wearing furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $14,000.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

TO PAPER, WOOD AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS REQUIRING A LARGE SUPPLY OF PURE AND SOFT WATER.—The subscriber offers for sale a tract of about 80 lots of ground on Hilery and First, and between Westrand and Morgan ave., in the City of Brooklyn, on which there is a number of large cut stone, now unfinished, about 100 feet by 200 feet, and about per day, and capable of almost an unlimited supply. The property is now offered for the first time, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and cottages to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BEACH WELLS, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—300 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay farm, 60 acres of good timber, 3 good houses and barns, plenty of water, 1½ miles from Ballston Spa, selling cheap. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. THORNE, No. 114 Dorset-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, 18 by 50, in Lodge-st., lot 50 feet; monthly rent $30; price $2,200, and $1,000 cash required. Apply to J. WINKLE, No. 31 Allen-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 25x100, house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lexington-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Situated in the village of Tarrytown, 3 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 3 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J., containing 100 acres of excellent land; 15 in valuable timber; 2 never failing streams of water, fine apple orchard, &c.; good fences; large mansion house with 12 rooms, and barn, and other out-houses. Sold by order of executors. Price $15,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, FIFteen miles from the City, bordering on a beautiful lake, easy of access by railroad or water; has eighty acres of good land; good dwelling house, good out-buildings, nearly new. For further particulars, inquire at No. 13 Reade-st. THOS. G. THORNE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, I a desirable farm of 70 acres, with houses and outbuildings, in the township of Warren, Somerset County, N. J., seven miles from Plainfield; price $3,000—has cost much more. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A 75-ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Plainfield, N. J., in fine cultivation, well wooded, in good fence; house large, with hot and cold water and furnace. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, People's Bank, or H. P. BROWN, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, 17 miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET ON A LEASE,
THE LAFIERRE HOUSE,
IN PHILADELPHIA.

Long and favorably known as a first-class hotel, is offered for rent at $12,000 per annum, for a term of years. Possession will be given on January 1, 1864. Address J. HEDWARDS, No. 120 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 24 Wooster-st., for manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 221 6th-av.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—OF HOUSE NO. 356 Canal-st., near Church; four rooms; rent $17 per month. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 221 6th-av.

TO LET—SPLENDID FRONT OFFICES ON THE second and fourth floors, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Apply to J. M. JAQUES, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 30x60 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY BUILDING WANTED.—WANTed, by a responsible party, for a business long established, on a lease, with privilege of buying, a good factory building, with ample water power; 10,000 or more square feet of floor surface for machinery desirable. The owner, if a practical mechanic, or a stockholder, should be chosen, and occupation with or without an interest in the business. Address, with full particulars, including rent required, Box No. 96, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—FROM THE 25TH DECEMBER UNTIL 25th April, a completely furnished house, in a good location. Address Box No. 3,339 Post-office.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital $300,000
Surplus over ..... $300,000 Assets over $600,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and safely increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 50 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to contributors on all Fire Insurance Policies.

Parties insuring with the new Company enjoy all the advantages offered by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction on the premium made to customers preferring non-participating policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CAMERON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO.,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 24, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (BY direction of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders, at the Treasurer's Office in Cincinnati, on and after the 9th day of December, being the first Monday of said month.

Eastern Stockholders will receive the above dividend in New-York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded for their or otherwise as may be desired.

S. K. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE, dry goods or groceries, first-class portable engine in good order. Inquire at No. 346 Bleecker-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1863.

The Department will, until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers and deck-plating for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers and deck-plating, and may be for one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel; that is, the deck-plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately:

SIDE ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be required to fill the curvature of the sides of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight and planed true to the dimensions given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will have one way the full length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in lengths twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper joint one (1) foot long; one-half of the length of the vessel from each end of vessel. There will be four images of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the dimensions given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz.:

1 plate 11 feet long by 40 inches wide.
20 plates 16 feet long by 40 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 20 inches wide.
24 plates 16 feet long by 24 inches wide.
7 plates 16 feet 7 inches long by 24 inches wide.
1 plate 16 feet 7 inches long by 20 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 7 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 8 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 9 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 10 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 11 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 12 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 13 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 14 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 15 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 16 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 17 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 18 inches long by 45 inches wide.
10 plates 16 feet long by 40 inches wide.
2 plates 16 feet long by 24 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 20 inches wide.

The whole of the side armor to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the dimensions given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of the contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandants of the Navy-yards at New-York, Norfolk, &c.

The contract will embrace the whole of the armor, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if in its opinion the public interest requires.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each description of armor will be delivered in the respective Navy-yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded, by them.

NOTE.—The side armor of each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named, that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1863.

Proposals are solicited and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposals. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Government Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they will state the quantity and quality of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Oats and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection, and to be of prime quality.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time as the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory to the public interest.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, Captain George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be indorsed "Proposals for Hay."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INDORSED in a sealed envelope, with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Sixty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and relaying Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and relaying Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For redeeming city credit sale Plot No. 67 North River.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6.

For new house for Engine Company No. 31.

For new house for Hose Company No. 40.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 28.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 13.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Detail Street Department, New-York, Nov. 25, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., for furnishing army blankets, to be delivered on or before the 15th day of May next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to make the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this Department, the blankets to be delivered to the contractor at his own warehouse and transported back to the depots of the United States. Further information can be obtained at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity of blankets they can put down per week, and send with their proposals a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder, they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for heavy blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXPOSITION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 10th day of December next, at noon, P. M., at which time and place they will be opened, for furnishing the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery and other articles necessary for the use of said Schools, for one year commencing on the 1st of January, 1864.

A List of Articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
RAMUEL J. BLANCH,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN,
Committee on Supplies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New-York.

5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the said taxes are payable: That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect or ref

MEDICAL.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The most favorite for this COUGH LOZENGES, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the most perfect preparation in the market for the cure of the following complaints: ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Bavaria; Very Rev. Dr. Cahill, of the Metropolitan Church, and of the principal nobility; and the leading clergymen of the Protestant denomination of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared only in large square tins, and sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

N. B.—Ask for Keating's Cough Lozenges, and see that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Morsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, antimony, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions for the patient around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail, free from observation.

JOS. ROSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever known. Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No confinement, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, with full directions, $1 per box; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5; sent by mail.
H. O. OAKLEY, No. 36 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 308 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 36 Liberty-st., near Broadway, whether the use of Mercury, or any other medicine, has been taken or not. Strictures, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, the consequence of self-abuse, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Blood Taints, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Ulcerated Sore Throat, Nightly Pains, Eruptions, Ulcerated Nose, Pimples on the Face, Pain in the Head, Nodes, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Old Agues, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, Wakefulness, Blushing, Trembling, Palpitation of the Heart, Fits, Pimples on the Face, Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, Deafness, Blindness, Cancers, Tumors, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Stricture of the Rectum, Diseases of the Skin, Scurvy, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Old Wounds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bites of Venomous Animals, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gun-shot Wounds, Fever Sores, Mercurial Affections, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Tumors, Abscesses, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Gangrene, Mortification, Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Head, Ears, Eyes, Breast, Back, Loins, Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Prostate Gland, Testicles, Penis, Scrotum, Anus, Rectum, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Feet, Hands, Joints, Limbs, Bones, Flesh, Blood, Nerves, Sinews, Glands, Muscles, Membranes, Skin, Hair, Nails, Teeth, Gums, Tongue, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Prostate Gland, Testicles, Penis, Scrotum, Anus, Rectum

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE COLUMBIA OFF CAPE RACE.

England Will Not Join in the European Congress.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA CONCLUDED.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF DENMARK.

By Jones, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 6.

The steamship Columbia, from Galway on the 25th of November, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

The dates per the Columbia are two days later than those already received.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d inst.

The steamship Hecla, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 24th of November.

The Columbia makes the following report: Experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage.

The Columbia will take in a supply of coal and proceed to New-York to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Post* says that there is no truth whatever in the reported resignation of Earl Russell.

The same journal also announces that the English Government is about, with regret, to decline giving its adhergance to the European Congress. It says: "The purpose of the Emperor is regarded with admiration, but the means proposed are not considered as effectual."

The London *Spectator* announces, on first-rate authority, that Earl Russell will be relieved from his position in the British Cabinet, and that Earl Clarendon will be his successor.

No other English journal confirms the announcement of the *Spectator*.

The London *Morning Herald* is the only journal which notices the report, and says that it cannot trace it to any reliable source.

The argument in the *Alexandra* case was still progressing.

The London *Times* says: "Probably no legal problems of equal nicety ever excited so much public interest as that which is involved in this case." It denies "that the result will effectually put an end to all uncertainty in regard to the law question."

The Government have decided to stop the *Pampero* on the Clyde. Her owners allege that she does not differ much, if any at all, from the numerous merchant ships regularly fitted out on the Clyde. The authorities were not satisfied with this statement, and had a gunboat moored close to the *Pampero* to prevent her escape.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that fifteen of the twenty Powers invited to be present at the European Congress have given an affirmative reply to the invitation.

The same journal says that the French Government, in reply to the application of England for a programme of the Congress, has replied "that without intrenching upon the prerogatives of the Congress, it would be impossible for the Emperor Napoleon to lay down the preliminaries, but that when the replies of all the Powers were received the Emperor would hasten to give all the explanation in his power."

The *Patrie* publishes a statement, under reserve, that the Emperor, without wishing to draw up a programme for the Congress, has expressed the opinion that it should be chiefly occupied with considering the questions of Poland, of the German Duchies, of Rome, of Venice, and of the reforms to be introduced in the Principalities of Romania.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that the believers in the Congress grow fewer every day.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif have been engaged in verifying the powers of the new members.

It was believed that M. Fould's financial statement would be presented when the verification of the powers of the new members was finished.

SPAIN.

It was reported at Madrid that two American ships, which had arms for the San Domingo insurgents, were destroyed by a Spanish vessel off that island.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Active warlike preparations are progressing in Denmark.

Eleven thousand soldiers have been called out, and six war vessels are being fitted out.

All hostile officials have received orders from Copenhagen to take the oath of allegiance to the new King of Denmark. Large numbers have refused to do so.

Prince Frederick, of Augustenburg, has notified his assumption of the Duxedom of the Schleswig-Holstein to all the Germanic Governments.

A large meeting of Prince Frederick's supporters was held at Hamburg on the 23d of November.

A great meeting was also held at Hanover on the same day, to urge the enforcement of the Federal execution at once in Schleswig-Holstein.

POLAND.

The Polish question still looks threatening.

The Poles continue to be very active in their struggle for liberty and independence.

The streets in Warsaw were numerous.

VERY LATEST.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 24—P. M.

The argument in the case of the *Alexandra* is concluded. The Government will take time to consider its judgment.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Liverpool, Monday, Nov. 23—Evening.

Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day were 600 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has an upward tendency and prices are partially ½d.@¼d. higher, particularly for Surats.

Trade Report—Nothing new from Manchester since the sailing of the *Scotia*.

Breadstuffs—There has been no regular Corn market since the sailing of the *Scotia*, but the market is firm for all kinds of Breadstuffs.

Provisions are quiet. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard firmer and 6d. higher. Butter—market dull. Tallow quiet and steady.

Produce—Sugar active and prices still advancing. Coffee—no sales. Rice inactive. Ashes quiet and steady. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet and tending downward. Petroleum steady; Refined 1s. 10d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs tending upward, and prices firmer. Sugar buoyant, and prices still advancing. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rice firm. Tallow firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 27@31 discount; Erie Shares, 64@66.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed on Monday at 92¾@92⅞ for Money.

LATEST VIA GALWAY.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Cotton—Sales to-day 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer at yesterday's rates.

Breadstuffs—The Corn market opens firm. Wheat has an upward tendency, holders demanding higher prices.

Provisions are quiet.

Armed Navigation of the Mississippi.

Memphis, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Owing to the numerous guerrilla attacks on steamers, Adj.-Gen. Thomas has issued orders to furnish all boats in Government employ, plying on the Mississippi River, with arms and ammunition for self-protection.

Reorganization of Gen. Schenck's Command.

Baltimore, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Gen. Schenck has issued a General order to the Republican Brig. Gen. Lowrie commands in the command.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At a meeting of this association, held on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—E. A. Holmes.
Vice-President—John S. Smith.
Recording Secretary—William B. Coddington.
Financial Secretary—Thomas Taylor, Sr.
Corresponding Secretary——— Wright.
Treasurer—Gilbert Vail.
Fund Trustee—Robert D. Dunk.
Janitor—John Browne.

Williamsburgh.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following transfers of Police officers took place on Saturday: Officer Oastler, from the Forty-seventh to Eighth Precinct; Officer Thomas Brennan, from the Forty-fifth to the Fifth Precinct; Officer Fox, of the Eighth, to the Forty-seventh Precinct.

INQUEST.—Mrs. Mary O'Brien, aged 100 years, died on Saturday last, at her daughter's residence in North Seventh-street, near Seventh, Brooklyn, E. D. Coroner Barnes held an inquest, when a verdict of death from debility consequent upon old age was rendered. The same officer also held an inquest on the body of a German of 61 years, named Lewis Kolzow, who was killed by falling down stairs at his residence, No. 4 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. Verdict—"Death caused by effusion of the brain."

STEPPED OVERBOARD.—Miss Emma Field, daughter of the German of the Forty-seventh Precinct Station-house, Greenpoint, walked off the ferry-boat at the foot of Greenpoint-avenue, on Friday evening, thinking the boat had reached the dock; she was rescued uninjured, amid great danger.

(Advertisement.)

Novice to Young Men.—A course of practical instruction in Book-keeping, by double entry, and business affairs, can be obtained at Oliver E. Schenck's Commercial Institute, No. 766 Broadway. Private instruction in penmanship.

(Advertisement.)

A Dad Remedy for Greatest Curse to Human Family is Here.—How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted! The subject is so delicate that no person friend will not question it, and yet it is a disease of the first poverty. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

$100 Reward.—Stolen, on Saturday night, from the New-York Farm School, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., a dark gray horse, very spirited, 8 years old, long, heavy, bushy gray tail, black fore-legs, full, broad forehead, mane worn off just behind the ears, also a silver-plated harness and an old wagon—the spring on one wheel. $50 will be given for the recovery of the horse, and $50 for the apprehension of the thief.

L. M. FRASE.

(Advertisement.)

Liquors Imported in bottles.

Weyer's Schiedam Schnapps.

For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States.

(Advertisement.)

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactories. Hiram Anderson's has spacious sales-rooms No. 59 Bowery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, oil-cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at Hiram Anderson's, No. 59 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fleming's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 17.—In steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, &c.—Amandus Wahnetz, M. Wolf and wife, R. Gletz, Carl Roland, wife and 3 children, Maria Wenzell, Martha Heilig, Emma Hyneilin, J. Blumberg, wife and 5 children, J. Faisebeck, Mme. Ziegler, M. Bayer, Wm. Schlichting, E. Kalmann, J. B. Buckert, J. Brosius, Gath. Fuchs, M. Herbert, Louise Hendricksen, M. Dellbrook, A. Livingston, A. Natschacker, H. Karder, C. Moschmeyer, A. Sorkmann, F. Hurrman, H. Hermann, F. Baeg, J. Wangersheim and wife, E. Geber, A. Sauerscht, Mr. Hank and wife, D. Strauss, J. Hunt, Mr. Harby, Schubert, Geo. Reusig, Alex. Schneider, Geo. Harrid, Jo. Becker, Cath. Steiner, J. Glensmann, C. Parsons, Ad. Vergk, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 11 | Sun sets..... 4 23 | Moon rises. 3 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 36 | Gov. Island.. 5 27 | Hell Gate.. 8 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 6.

Arrived.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left Dec. 3, 10 o'clock M., passed a schooner, laden with hay, ashore on Sands Shoals, 8 miles N. of Smith Island.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Thompson, Washington, D. C., via Newport, R. I., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Sears, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.) Trautman, Hamburg, via Southampton Nov. 18, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 652 passengers to Kuhlmann & Co. Experienced strong Westerly gales during the entire passage. Dec. 4, lat. 41 50, lon. 67 51, passed a General steamer bound E.

Steamship Evening Star, Hall, New-Orleans Nov. 29, and Havana 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Rayner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Brymer.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Brymer.

Steamer Pulaski, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Brymer.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duvell, Barbados Nov. 9, via Martinique Nov. 22, in ballast to H. Trowbridge & Sons. Left no vessels.

Bark Col. James Scott, (Br.) Sinclair, Providence, in ballast to master.

Brig Merlin, (of St. John, N. B.) Bennett, Havana Nov. 12, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Experienced very rough weather N. of Hatteras.

Brig Atlanta, (Br.,) Caster, St. Marc, Hayti, 18 da., with logwood to master.

Brig Brick, (Br.,) King, Havana 11 da., with sugar, &c., to W. Ingalls.

Brig Maria, (Br.,) Morris, Prince Edward Island 16 da., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig G. L. Buckman, Parker, New-London, in ballast to master.

Brig Fairhaven, (Br.,) Masters, Bridgeport, in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Scht. Challenge, Redman, Port Royal, S. C., 8 da., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co. Had some very heavy weather on the passage; lost boats, &c.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, ——, Portland 5 da., with lumber to T. E. Sullivan.

Schr. Game Cock, Snow, Calais 10 da., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Endora, Lord, Ellsworth 13 da., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. E. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 16 da., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Unicorn, (Br.,) Nickerson, Cornwallis 10 da., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. Midnight, (Br.,) Nugent, Cornwallis 15 da., with potatoes to Duryee & Hyde.

Schr. M. E. Pearson, Low, Bangor 5 da., with lumber to G. L. Snow.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Bangor 10 da., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Providence 4 da., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Mary Hill, Orcutt, Bangor 10 da., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Corinthian, Chaplain, Bangor 14 da., with lumber to J. T. Waterby.

Schr. Lewisville, (Br.,) Lewis, Parrsboro, N. S., with stone to P. T. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Machias 10 da., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Sanderson, (of Truro, N. S.,) Carroll, Cornwallis 10 da., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Milly, (Br.,) Richard, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 10 da., with oats to S. P. Small.

Schr. Minerva, (Br.,) Romkey, Halifax 10 da., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Marietta, Grey, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Bay State, Yerrill, Rockland.

Schr. Quickstep, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Cassidy, New-Haven.

Schr. Frederick Eugene, Tendall, Rockland.

Schr. Otis, Carr, Rockland.

Schr. Union, Pendleton, Rockland.

Schr. Oregon, Frost, Rockland.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Below.

A Br. ship, supposed the Minnehaha, from Londonderry.

Also, 1 ship, 2 barks and 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Dec. 5—Steamers James S. Green, Dudley Buck, Stites L. L. Sturges, Jenny Lind, Horace E. Sabin, (Brem.)

Barks Harriet, Edson, Schenyl, Grosmer, (Nor.) Gemserer.

Brigs J. Blackhouse, (Br.,) H. W. Eaton, (Br.,) Armage, (Aust.) Follis Jones, (Br.,) Teresita, (Br.,) Anna Helena, (Port.) Henry Thackeray, (Br.,) Acme, (Br.) Favorite, (Nor.) Delphin, (Brem.) Ocean Traveler, (Br.,) Wallace Flock, Queen Victoria, (Br.)

Schrs. Sarah H. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) A. M. Aitkin, F. Burrill, Etta Belle, (Br.,) Lilla, (Br.,) Anna Mayo, Queen of the South, A. Hunter, J. W. Lindsay, Kate Merrill, Wide World, Latitia, Minerva, E. A. Elliott, Rockaway, Rose.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., Dec. 5.—Below, ship Jane Tucker, Liverpool; E. H. Terrington, Smyrna; steamer Santiago de Cuba, from Cape Haytien.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Arr. ship J. Tucker, Shields; steamer Santiago de Cuba, Cape Haytien; bark Wyanah, Surinam; E. H. Yerrington, Smyrna.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Geo. Dutmer, Jr., which sailed from Jersey City Friday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M., for Portress Monroe, laden with a cargo of hay and oats, was burned off Gravesend, between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday, morning. The fire was caused by the burning of the stove pipe on shore, and the vessel lying to the leeward, took fire from the docks. Vessel and cargo a total loss, and

The steam transport Potomac, arrived a few days ago from Alexandria, 19,000 wagons to Gen. Banks, has received orders to proceed to Port Royal, S. C., to be used in the expedition to Florida.

Sailed, &c.

Amphitrite—steamship, bound E., was passed, Nov. 24, lat. 42 50, lon. 52 30.

Victoria—ship, bound W., was passed, Dec. 3, lat. 40 32, lon. 69 56.

Foreign Ports.

(PER COLUMBIA.)

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 22, Majestic, Queen and Cotsman, at Liverpool; Saxonia, at Greenock.

Arrived from Baltimore—Nov. 22, Don Singe, at Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

GALWAY, Nov. 24.

Arrived from New-York—Liverpool, 22, Deal; G. Davis, at Liverpool.

Ham.—The ship Water Lilly, from Marseilles, for New-York, put into Gibraltar, with foremast sprung.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 12 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without complimenting the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one minute painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, universal reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, hoarseness, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

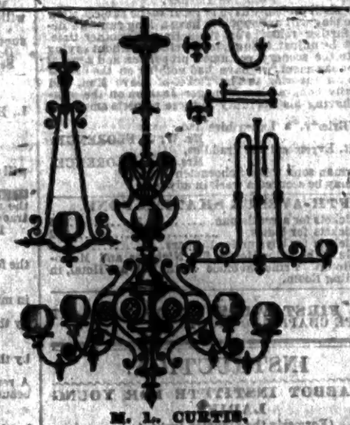
This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wonderful skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



M. L. CURTIS,

MANUFACTURER OF

GAS FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 341 ELM-ST., near Grand, New-York.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Theatre, Opera* and general outdoor day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 3 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,

No. 66½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

COLGATE & CO.'S

HONEY SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR

GLYCERINE,

BATH AND PALM

SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

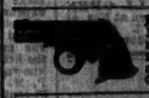
PEREGO'S

NAVY SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,

No. 176 Broadway, N. Y.



ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Now Ready—Are the best revolvers made; great power, small size, carried in vest; are rapidly loaded and fired. Uncle supplied. ELLIOT ARMS CO., 166 Broadway, N. Y.

LUMBER.

SMITH & WILLSON,

FOOT OF EAST 32D-ST. NEW-YORK.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND PARLOR, Grand and Square Pianos, superior to any American or foreign Pianos, and so acknowledged by our best artists. Thirty-two premiums in fifteen years. Pianos to let. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Cabinet Organs and Harmoniums for schools and parlors. T. G. BERRY, No. 363 Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 10 West 14th-st. for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements; also, a new system of voice gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. Sprague.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO ATHOS, 1 AGNEW-PL., Nos. 202 Greenwich-st., and 31 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!!!

Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers hear this!

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!

A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!

Read the following letter just received this morning by Prof. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, Va., Nov. 22, 1863.

Thomas Holloway, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.

I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhoea, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,

ANTHONY OGDEN,

Company D, 20th Michigan regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac.

Let the reader go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

or

OINTMENT,

and send it to their relative in the army.

HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!

To insure getting genuine go to the Depot

No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

EAGLE MILLS.

TABER & PLACE,

Successors to

WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

RURIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

Office, No. 34 Front-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES

were awarded twenty-three first premiums at State fairs and twenty-one at City and County fairs in 1863—making forty-four in all. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

J. T. ELLIS

IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS

FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

At No. 214 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

than any other tonics in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been pleased with their effects. I was induced to recommend them to many others, and now find that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that the recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not justly claim the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

In this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture, was induced to try them, when I was benefited by the removal of chronic irritation by proper tonics, and, I doubt not, would be by others, who suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint*, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I believe, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly,

WARREN RANDOLPH,

Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Holding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER,

No. 128 North 15th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbia (N. J.) and Hillsborough (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons afflicted by such lurking disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it is a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my bowels and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Hatfield, Bucks County, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never found any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen..... $6

Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen..... $4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the interesting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

NOT A RUM DRINK!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT,

A PURE TONIC,

THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFICTED, AND NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penn.,

Will effectually and most certainly

CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED

LIVER,

STOMACH,

OR KIDNEYS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THESE BITTERS ARE

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

AND NOT INTENDED AS

BEVERAGE.

From that well-known citizen, the

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

HON. JACOB BROOM.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effects produced by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it has been *highly beneficial*. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia, of about thirteen years' standing and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effected a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years.

In my individual case of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferer.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,

No. 1,707 Spruce-st.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 25 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following recipe: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY, and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL, as medicinal virtues and true excellence, any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED.
YOU ARE NERVOUS.
YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES.
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.
YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING.
YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.
YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.
YOU FEEL WEAK.
YOU FEEL DIZZY.
Use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, they will cure you without fail.

TRY THEM FOR DYSPEPSIA.
TRY THEM FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
TRY THEM FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
TRY THEM FOR CONSTIPATION.
TRY THEM FOR SICK HEADACHE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF APPETITE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF ENERGY.
TRY THEM FOR WEAKNESS.
TRY THEM FOR PILES.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact, that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In Philadelphia, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the ships, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. A very case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large size $1 per bottle, or half dozen..... $6

Medium size 75c. per bottle, or half dozen..... $4

The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the interesting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,

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